

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEWARK (62-3371) (C)

DATE: 3/31/67

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet to Newark dated 3/14/67.

Enclosed is one copy of the book entitled "China After Mao" by A. DOAK BARNETT, purchased on 3/23/67, by SA DANIEL E. BRANDT from the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Newark
DEB:kd
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. charged permanently
to "Chinese Library", N.Y.S.
4-4-67
AMB.

REC 39

62-46855-458

10 APR 5 1967

ST-110

RESEARCH SATELLITE

226
6 APR 13 1967



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Casper _____
Callahan _____
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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-20-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT" - PUBLISHED BY DELACORTE PRESS
BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by...
BOOK REVIEW ...LAWRENCE SCHILLER

SYNOPSIS: (for the sake of clarity in this memo Lewis and Schiller will be referred to as "the authors.")

Review of above-titled book requested by Mr. DeLoach. FBI is mentioned throughout book. Most references merely factual. But the last chapter, titled "THE REASONS FOR DOUBT," pp. 169-179, contains criticisms of FBI and Secret Service. Typical of these criticisms is a sentence contained on p. 171 relative to possible conspiracy. The authors state: "And conceivably the FBI and Secret Service probes did not dig deeply enough into this ticklish area."

Bob Considine has an "Introduction" in book and states Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. Considine feels that author Lewis and investigator Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination. Schiller states in his foreword, he was in Dallas 3 1/2 hours after the assassination took place as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening Post" and he saw the chaos and horror of that time. Authors feel majority of accusations against Commission unfounded and in some cases intentionally distorted. Authors accuse Lane of using gimmicks of professional huckster--distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and sheer fantasy. Background data on Lane's civil rights participation and arrest included. Testimony of SA Shaneyfelt set forth. (pp. 69-70) Mrs. Sylvia Meagher regarded as the "Housewives' Supersleuth" and the unchallenged authority on the 26 volumes of the Warren Report. Separate chapters devoted to Penn Jones, Jr., and Edward J. Epstein, their theories of conspiracy, etc. Director's name mentioned p. 94 when authors state Commission counsel Liebler loaned Epstein two FBI reports, one of which bore FBI seal "and J. Edgar Hoover's name on the cover...." Authors discuss observations of Mrs. Carolyn Walther which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Rosen

BMS:lmf

(5)

MAY 11 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1967 (Continued next page)

57 MAY 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:

stated insufficient attention was paid to her observations. Retired journalist Harold Weisberg who accused Commission of pursuing preconceived case of Oswald is discussed in chapter V. At bottom of p. 125, Weisberg alleges the FBI and the Secret Service framed the whole thing, not the murder, but everything that has happened since. Additional testimony of SA Shaneyfelt contained on pp. 129-131. Chapter VII, p. 163, deals with George C. Thomson, California, who "peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza... The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson." Last chapter "THE REASONS FOR DOUBT," pp. 169-179, contain authors' allegations against FBI and Secret Service. "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." (p. 173) This statement is typical of the statements made by the authors against the FBI and the Secret Service in these last few pages of the book.

b6
b7c

BUFILES:

No record in Bufiles on author Richard Warren Lewis.
Several references on Lawrence Schiller.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 4-20-67

FROM : M. A. Jones *Jones*

SUBJECT: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by...
BOOK REVIEW

DETAILS ... LAWRENCE SCHILLER

The above-titled book bearing the subtitle "The Endless Paradox" was written by Richard Warren Lewis based upon an investigation by Lawrence Schiller with an introduction by Bob Considine. It has been reviewed at the request of Mr. DeLoach. The FBI is mentioned throughout the book more than 50 times. Most of the references are merely factual but the authors are somewhat critical in the last chapter of the book as set forth in this memorandum.

In his introductory remarks Considine states that author Richard Warren Lewis and investigator Lawrence Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy...he states this book "shapes up as the Rosetta Stone of this Report." Considine states that Mark Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. He states that regardless of the fact that Lane has appeared before the Commission and has had a host of open confrontations at his lectures, his book, "Rush to Judgment" is still with us. He further states that "One hopes that the work of Lewis and Schiller gets airborne through the smog spread by the poisoned calculations of the professional cultists."

(pp 7 - 10)

In his "Foreword" Lawrence Schiller states he was in Dallas three and one-half hours after the assassination took place, as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening Post" and he saw the chaos and the horror of that time and the sights and sounds of Dallas in November, 1963, are impossible to forget. In his introduction, he points out that the investigation which he and Richard Lewis conducted to get the facts for this book was not conducted from an arm chair; that they returned to Dallas again and again; that they went to

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Rosen

BMS:lml

(5) *Jones*

Details
(Continued next page)

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M. A. Jones to W. K. Allen
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

Washington, D. C., to check out facts at the National Archives; they taped interviews with Commission members and members of their staff; they traveled 18,000 miles to seek out witnesses and they met with the critics themselves. Schiller stated that in the end, there was no doubt in their minds that the majority of accusations and allegations against the Commission were unfounded and had been based on material that was not only misinterpreted but, in some cases, intentionally distorted. (pp. 11 - 15)

In speaking of Mark Lane on page 20, he states Lane was succeeding with the gimmicks of the professional huckster--distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and even sheer fantasy. "A high point of the routine occurred when he dramatically unveiled well-coached witnesses he thought should have been quizzed by the Commission. He showed no restraint in hinting that President Johnson was protecting the real assassins." On page 21, he states that Lane embraced the civil rights movement in 1961; that he was arrested and convicted of breaching the peace in Jackson, Mississippi, where he and a Negro leader attempted to use segregated facilities at the municipal airport. The authors take Lane to task for his evasive testimony on two separate occasions before the Warren Commission and they set forth a variety of data concerning Lane to show his methods and his rather irrational behavior..

In chapter II, the testimony of SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt is set forth and the authors refer to him as a photographic expert with the FBI who made exhaustive tests to determine the authenticity of certain exhibits concerning the Oswald rifle photograph. (pp. 69-70)

At the beginning of chapter II, titled "The Housewives' Underground," the authors quote Mark Lane as saying that for three years there has been an unorganized group of housewives, editors and students who have the 26 volumes of the Warren Report in their homes and they have played a very important role in developing the body of dissenting information and that he, Mark Lane, is part of that network. A great deal of space is devoted to one of the leaders of this housewives' underground movement, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, a widow who was regarded as the "Housewives' Supersleuth"--the unchallenged authority (among the skeptics) on the 26 volumes. They interviewed her and questioned her in detail.

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

Beginning on page 79, the authors devote a chapter to Penn Jones, Jr., who is convinced there were at least two riflemen firing simultaneously and he stated he knew of 18 people who were in one way or another associated with the assassination and who are now dead. Jones spread his incredible story among television and radio audiences in some of the biggest cities in the country. He published a book called "Forgive My Grief" which served as a Bible for his faithful flock. Certain photographs are contained in this chapter and stories of various deaths are contained therein.

Chapter IV is titled "Edward J. Epstein." He is a 31-year-old Harvard University graduate student; he gave up a fellowship to produce his thesis for a master's degree in government. His subject was the workings of the Warren Commission. And, through his mentor, Professor Andrew Hacker, Commission members and staff met with Epstein and he eventually gained access to privileged files and reports. A swift metamorphosis occurred once his thesis was completed. Without informing his benefactors he transformed his thesis into the book titled "Inquest" which was a broadside against the findings and methods of the Commission.

"The chemicals that catalyzed Epstein's innocent efforts into a best seller were two FBI reports, unmarked as to classification, given to him by assistant Commission counsel Wesley J. Liebeler under representation that they were to be used only in connection with his thesis. One of the blue-bound volumes, imprinted with the FBI seal and J. Edgar Hoover's name on the cover was a summary report dated December 9, 1963, which capsuled what FBI investigations into the assassination had uncovered up until that date: "...". The second FBI document referred to was a supplemental report dated January 16, 1964. Both of these documents directly collided with the final official autopsy conclusions contained in the Warren Report." (pp. 93 - 95)

On pages 105 through 109, the authors discuss the observations of Mrs. Carolyn Walther which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein stated that insufficient attention was paid to her observations.

Chapter V deals with Harold Weisberg, a retired journalist who accused the Commission of pursuing a preconceived case against Oswald.

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

At the bottom of page 125, he states that his book is the one that does not draw upon eye-witnesses; that he is the severest critic of the Commission because he restricts himself to the Commission's information; he states the FBI and the Secret Service framed the whole thing, not the murder part, everything that has happened since. Additional testimony of the FBI photographic expert Shaneyfelt is contained on pages 129 through 131 when he was questioned by Commission counsel Arlen Specter and Commissioner Gerald R. Ford.

Chapter VI is devoted to the "Superbuffs" and the authors state the numbing wreckage wrought by the fourth Presidential assassination within a century has washed up a curious assortment of flotsam and jetsam. It is hard for people who have turned into the category of amateur detectives to believe that one deranged individual could possibly have murdered someone of the stature of the late President.

Chapter VII, beginning on page 163, deals with George C. Thomson of Glendale, California, a consulting civil engineer who peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. "Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza. There were at least twenty-two bullets fired. The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson. An automatic weapon equipped with a silencer was used. Kennedy was not killed. He was impersonated in the Presidential limousine by Officer J. D. Tippit."

Chapter VIII is titled "The Reasons For Doubt." This is the last chapter of the book and contains the authors' own doubts as to certain phases of the whole investigation they conducted. The authors state on page 170 that the gravest errors committed by this resourceful computer-age investigation were directly attributable to the same human frailties which have existed for centuries. They say "A conspiracy is difficult to prove with the scientific certainty of, say, the tracing of a bullet to a weapon... Instead of employing every conceivable means to establish the possible existence of such an explosive likelihood, as the Commission staff did in the area of ballistics and trajectory, the conspiracy investigations of the FBI and the Secret Service alone were believed implicitly... The Commission did check out the possibility of the FBI and/or the Secret Service being involved in a possible plot. This was done by using the Internal Revenue Service and other Government agencies for investigative reports and conceivably the FBI and Secret Service probes did not dig deep enough into this ticklish area." (p. 171)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

The authors mention Garrison's accusation of a conspiracy between Clay Shaw and David Ferrie and others on pages 171 and 172.

On page 173 the authors state "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." They did not deal with the fact that in the re-enactment at the scene of the crime a Cadillac limousine was substituted for a Lincoln Continental and one would think that the FBI would rephotograph Billy Lovelady to establish irrefutably his resemblance to Oswald and there is no indication that this was done. The authors go on to criticize the FBI and the Secret Service for what they consider discrepancies in the re-enactment on Dealey Plaza and Neely Street which appear in the Warren Report. (pages 174 and 175)

The authors relate that much of the abuse leveled at the Commission protests the manner in which its hearings were conducted; that the Commission has been denounced for the hasty manner in which it arrived at its final conclusions. (p.178)

RECOMMENDATION:

That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
 - 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
 - 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 4/24/67

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain one copy of the following book, as soon as it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 4-26-67, amb
"The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report: The 'Endless Paradox,' by Richard Warren Lewis and Lawrence Schiller, Delacorte Press, New York, New York, \$4.95, scheduled for publication April 26, 1967.

- 1 - Soviet Section, DID, (Route through for review)
- 1 - M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jmk:llb
 (11)

NOTE:

Book requested by Special Agent R. E. Lenihan, Soviet Section, for use in official assignment. Book will be filed in Bureau library where it is not now available.

REC-84 62-46855-459
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MAILED 3
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 COMM-FBI

APR 25 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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56 MAY 2 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/25/67

FROM : *MWJ*
EJ SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

JS
Reurlet 3/14/67.

ck
A copy of "Business Intelligence and Espionage" by RICHARD M. GREEN, published September, 1966, by Dow Jones-Irwin, Inc., Homewood, Illinois, has been forwarded to the Bureau, attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division by separate cover.

Received 4-24-67
AMB

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2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
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(3)

REC 41 *ES*

EX-113

14 MAY 2 1967

460



6 MAY 4 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

5/1/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

St. 13c
**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

W. H. Row
Sweden
The book "Wennerstrom: The Spy" by Ham K. Renblom was reproduced in the United States in 1965 by Coward-McCann, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016. The book, translated from the Swedish by Joan Bulman, is priced at \$4.95 a copy.

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the above book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.
AMB:11b
(9)
- Received
8-11-67
amb*

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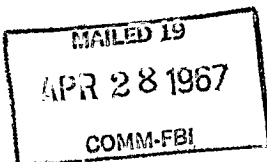
Book is requested by SA T. N. Goble, Soviet Section, for general reference use as well as for source material for lectures. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library, where it is not now available, but it will be charged permanently to the Research-Satellite Section Library where it will be readily available to personnel of Soviet Section.

ST-114

REC-4162-46855-461

MAY 2 1967

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51 MAY 8 1967

MAILED ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

5/3/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Handwritten signature/initials

E You should obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Studies in Chinese Thought" edited by Arthur F. Wright. University of Chicago Press, Phoenix Paperback, \$2.45, scheduled for June, 1967, publication

Rec'd 7-10-67
Am-3.
2. "Chinese Thought and Institutions" edited by John K. Fairbank. University of Chicago Press, Phoenix Paperback, \$2.95, scheduled for June, 1967, publication

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

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(10)

NOTE:

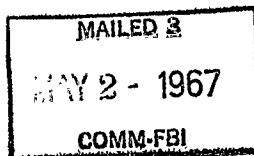
Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section (NIS), for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as references. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library, where they are not now available, but charged permanently to NIS.

REC-52

62-46855-462

10 MAY 4 1967

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59 MAY 11 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 5/3/67

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York 8/9/66; NYlet 2/17/67; and Bulet to NY 3/13/67.

Inquiry at Doubleday Book Shop, 655 Fifth Avenue, New York City, revealed that Secret Service: Thirty-three Centuries of Espionage by Richard Wilmer and Robert Deindorfer will not be available until possibly July, 1967, at which time an attempt will be made to purchase this book again. The order was cancelled and the money applied to the purchase of Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel.

Enclosed is one copy of Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel by Lee Lockwood.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REC 54

62-46855-463

ENCLOSURE

Encl filed in
Bureau Library
5-4-67
JMB

NOT RECORDED

198 MAY 8 1967

- ② - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#42)

WHB:IM
(3)

~~MAY 4 1967~~

~~RECEIVED~~



59 MAY 12 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-4-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "WHO'S LISTENING NOW?"
BY GIL AND ANN CHAPMAN

Tolson _____
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Captioned book's main theme is criticism of electronic "snooping" both in Government and industry.

Part one deals with Government use of bugging and wiretapping in such "fantastic proportions" that investigation by Senator Long's Subcommittee was necessitated.

PORTIONS OF PART I DEALING WITH THE THE FBI

Pages 21-30 are a rehash of the recent controversy on wiretapping involving the FBI and Robert Kennedy. The authors are particularly critical of Kennedy for denying that he knew of the FBI's bugging activities during his tenure as Attorney General. They imply Kennedy's vendetta against Hoffa was the reason for his having the FBI plant bugging devices to help trap the union official.

Pages 30-36 deal with the FBI's use of electronic devices generally and criticize Mr. Hoover and the FBI for such activities. Most of this material is plagiarized from an article by William Turner, ex-FBI Agent, 11-66, issue of "Ramparts," in which Turner criticized the Bureau's use of wiretaps. The authors state while Mr. Hoover has done an admirable job in keeping the Bureau a nonpolitical body, he runs the Bureau as a "virtual dictator" causing many to quit the FBI because they "found that they were expected to break the law in performance of their duties."

Pages 36-43 deal with the recent highly publicized case in Las Vegas in which the Bureau used bugging in connection with investigating casino "skimming" operations. Pages 43 and 44 mention the testimony in Kansas City by a phone company supervisor before the Long Committee in 1965, that the FBI had placed taps on several private phones between 1961 and 1965. Page 60 also notes Senator Long was attacked by newspapers for investigating the FBI and that Attorney General Katzenbach called on Long to "ask him to lay off the FBI." (This comment was taken from Turner's article mentioned above.)

Enclosure

- 1- Mr. DeLoach
- 1- Mr. Wick

- 1- Mr. Gale
- 1- Mr. Sullivan

CONTINUED - OVER

57 MAY 10 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-464

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF "WHO'S LISTENING NOW"

WIRETAPPING BY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The use of electronic devices by Internal Revenue Service in investigating tax cases is discussed, and Commissioner Sheldon Cohen is criticized for not cooperating with Senator Long's committee. Electronic "snooping" within the Government itself is mentioned, such as the case of Otto Otepka, allegedly the victim of wiretapping by fellow State Department officials.

REMAINING PORTIONS OF BOOK

Parts two and three deal with private bugging, citing sordid divorce scandals exposed by such devices. Use of bugging devices by students against teachers felt to be "too radical" in their classes is also mentioned. Examples are set forth of industrial espionage through use of electronic devices. Part four discusses the mechanics of wiretapping and shows diagrams of devices.

The conclusion reiterates that Government agencies, such as the FBI, violate the Federal law against wiretapping.

To show that the FBI "does not let truth stand in the way of a conviction," the authors on pages 152-4 discuss the 1958 retrial of Kathryn Kelly, "Machine Gun" Kelly's widow. They state that an FBI Laboratory man had concluded that signatures on a kidnap note allegedly prepared by Mrs. Kelly were not hers; however, the FBI refused to give the 1958 jury this data. (This incident appeared in a 1962 article by Edward Bennett Williams; at that time we refuted this allegation.)

GIL AND ANN CHAPMAN, AND PUBLISHERS EXPORT COMPANY

The Chapmans are not identifiable in Bufiles. FBI library sources disclose no references to them as authors. Captioned book notes that the Chapmans, from San Diego, wrote "Was Oswald Alone?", an analysis of facts "ignored" by the Warren Commission. The FBI has recently investigated the publisher in connection with publishing obscene literature. (Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter).

OBSERVATIONS

Captioned book is a poorly written, sensational-type rehash of information already public; it is doubtful it will receive wide distribution. The authors, while critical of the FBI, are particularly hostile toward Robert Kennedy. (Commissioner Cohen, has called our attention to the book as a "sleazy" repetition of data on the wiretap controversy.)

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

for
✓
TCB
J
JH
JE

1 - Mr. A. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

5/3/67

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Received
6-26-67
p.m.*
1. "A Man Called Lucy" by ~~Pierco Accoco~~ and ~~Pierre Quet~~. Translated by A. M. Sheridan Smith. Coward-McCann, \$5, April, 1967
 2. "The ~~Chinese~~ Looking-Glass" by ~~Dennis Bloodworth~~. For release 7/21/67 by Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc., \$6.95
- Received
8-11-67
A.M.*

- 1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

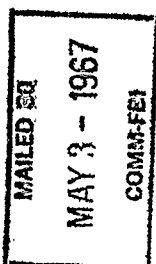
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(11)

NOTE:

Books requested by following personnel: (1) SA B. P. Murphy, Soviet Section, for reference purposes. Will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. (2) SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in "Chinese Library" as reference. Will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available.

EX-112

62-46355-465



REC-74
EVS

MAY 8 1967

2 MAY 10 1967

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Boston

5/9/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Alta Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Moynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy"
by Lee Hainwater and William L. Fancey, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts,
paper \$3.95

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

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NOTE:

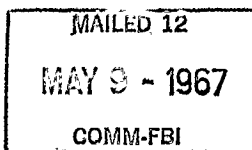
Book requested for reference by SA P. T. Basher, Internal Security Section, and by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Book concerns the racial situations and conditions in U.S.

ENCLOSURE

REC 30

62-46855-466

MAY 11 1967



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54 MAY 17 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Books of The Times

The Family Affair

By ELIOT FREMONT-SMITH

THE MOYNIHAN REPORT AND THE POLITICS OF CONTROVERSY. By Lee Ruinwater and William L. Vancey. 493 pages. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press. Cloth, \$12.50; paper, \$3.95.

THIS absorbing and important book, a landmark in social science-public policy studies, is the record of an opportunity perceived, taken, squandered and forgotten. It is the sympathetic record of an attempt to leap-frog what Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now director of the M.I.T.-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies, was later to call "destiny," an attempt to bring to bear on effective government policy "in a sweep of insight and daring" the currently most informed professional thinking on the Negro in American life.

In his own recapitulation of the dispute in the February, 1967, issue of Commentary, Mr. Moynihan wrote: "The moment came when, as it were, the nation had the resources and the leadership, and the will to make a total as against a partial commitment to the cause of Negro equality. It did not do so." And he added: "The time when white men, whatever their motives, could tell Negroes what was or was not good for them is now definitely and decidedly over. A meter of bad manners is almost certainly begun."

The controversy that this book analyzes centered on the Moynihan Report, as it is commonly called, formally known as "The Negro Family: The Case for National Action." It was written in March, 1965, by Mr. Moynihan, then in charge of the Office of Policy Planning and Research of the Department of Labor, and two colleagues, Paul Barton and Ellen Broderick. Its purpose was to inform the President and his advisers of the basic obstacles, other than those that had been dealt with in civil rights legislation, to the social advancement of the Negro community.

A Self-Perpetuating Despair

Drawing on 30 years of professional findings, the report focused on the problems of the urban Negro and the vicious and self-perpetuating despair of ghetto life, resting its diagnosis on the instability of the Negro family in the ghetto. Unemployment, low wages, poor education and sparse welfare funds, the report said, combine with a psychology of social inferiority and white prejudice to block economic opportunity for the Negro male, who is often forced to leave his family to turn economic responsibility over to his wife.

The children, raised in a disintegrated or matriarchal family, deprived of incentives rising from example, tend to perpetuate the situation, and the disillusionment, by reducing in one way or another (e.g., dropping out of school) their own chances in the job market. Moreover, by certain customary measurements, family disintegration—clearly a legacy of slavery, the existence of which depended on preventing the formation of family units—was getting worse, not better.

Therefore, the report suggested, only by a comprehensive program designed to radically change these basic conditions could real equality of opportunity be achieved and the deepest continuing injustice in American life be corrected. The implication here was plain: "equal" treatment would not suffice to bring about equality. Only preferential treatment could in time alleviate the conditions that, unchanged, all but guaranteed continuing inequality.

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The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times *p. 43* _____
World Journal Tribune _____
(New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date *Apr. 28, 1967*

ENCLOSURE

62-46855- 62-46855-466

*Let try [unclear]
5/9/67
A.M.B. [unclear]*

The Moynihan Report was at first accepted in the White House, and its findings and suggestions were incorporated in President Johnson's celebrated address at Howard University on June 4, 1965. In that speech the President called for a fall White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," at which civil rights leaders would convene with representatives from government and the academic world to frame proposals in line with this new approach or "next step" in the civil rights movement.

In the meantime, however, the report had begun to stir controversy in each of these circles; by the time of its public release it had already been attacked as a new form of "racism." It was used in a debilitating way to "explain" the Watts riots, and when, after many delays, the conference, reduced to a planning session, was finally convened, the report had been shelved. Indeed, the conference was adroitly used as a way out for the Government, whose concentration was now almost wholly on Vietnam.

Forms of Opposition Shown

In this book, which includes the Moynihan Report and other relevant texts, press commentaries and reviews, Lee Rainwater and William L. Yancey, both sociologists at Washington University in St. Louis, present a lucid and fascinating analysis of the controversy.

They show particularly well the forms of opposition to the report: in the press, disapproval of the preferential implications; among Negro and civil rights leaders, suspicions of racial insult, particularly in the report's assumption of white family and social standards; and concern that implementation of the report might compromise the movement as an independent political force; in Government agencies, resentment at the implied criticism or downgrading of their own programs; in academic circles, worries that the facts in the report would subvert the rationale of activism. And beyond all this, there was general apprehension over the Government's directly interfering itself in family matters.

Nevertheless, the report did not come quite to nothing. It is on record. It did provoke a new seriousness or sophistication in our thinking about the racial dilemma in this country. Nor is the book wholly pessimistic. It records an instance of a daring concept's actually surfacing, if only for a moment, in the heavy sea of government; and it is itself the kind of useful political study that, by enabling us better to comprehend the formation of Government policy, improves the chances that reasoned appraisal will determine the outcome of future policy proposals.

The New York Times
April 28, 1967
Page 43

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 5-8-67

FROM : M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"RACE AND REALITY" BY CARLETON PUTNAM
PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967

[Handwritten signature]
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Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

107
Putnam's present book, "Race and Reality," is a continuation of his 1961 book, "Race and Reason," reviewed in Civil Rights Section, memo 7-24-61. His theme is a condemnation of the race equality theory of whites and Negroes which has been disseminated by anthropologists and other scientists. Author cites theories of many scientists then answers those theories. He cites views of W. W. Howells, Anthropologist of Harvard and states: "Howell's retreat through the treacherous swamp of scientific fallacy to the imaginary rock of the Constitution was a pathway scientists tread often enough." (p. 34) Putnam said Howells attacked Dr. Wesley C. George, author of "The Biology of the Race Problem." Author then stated: "It is totally incorrect to say that a principle of equality is embodied in the Constitution. The 14th Amendment refers to 'equal protection of the laws,' but nowhere in this amendment, nor anywhere else in our national charter, is there any support for a concept of social or biological equality." Author states the evidence submitted to the Supreme Court in the desegregation of schools case was falsely interpreted by the Supreme Court due to the manner in which the evidence was submitted by the chief witness in that case, who was a Negro.

*Page 10
in 62-46855*
Author blames erroneous scientific theories on Franz Boas. He quotes Henry Garrett on page 41, who stated: "I knew Franz Boas personally, I was able to observe his influence as founder of the science of anthropology in America...I was also able to observe the increasing degree of control exercised by the (Boas) cult over students and younger professors until fear of loss of jobs or status became common in the field of anthropology unless conformity to the racial equality dogma was maintained...." Author states Boas' record before HCUA showed 46 listings of communist-front connections. Author discusses incapability of Negroes to govern themselves. He cites Republic of Haiti where Negroes have been on their own since 1844. Author states, "The Negro's current performance could stand, for the moment at least, as Exhibit A in my roster of evidence against the equalitarian."

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

BMS: *[initials]*

59 MAY 11 1967

EX-103

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CONTINUED - OVER

REC-7

62-46855-467
11 MAY 11 1967

CRIME RESEARCH
[Handwritten signature]

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "RACE AND REALITY"

Author cites statistics from a Labor Department pamphlet and FBI's Uniform Crime Reports of 1963: "The American Negro on the average produced per capita eight times as many illegitimate children, six times as many feeble-minded adults, nine times as many robberies, seven times as many rapes and ten times as many murders as the White man."

Putnam feels a monstrous deception has been successfully played upon the American people and every possible means used to prevent true evidence of the superiority of the White people over the black people. On page 66 he states, "All the power of the educational establishment, all the massive and saturating influences of a vast Negrophile news media, all the cunning of politicians, and the pleas of the churches, and all the international tentacles of the United Nations were ruthlessly employed to deceive both our youth and the general public..."

Author states on page 96, "The heart of the Negro problem lies in establishing the correct answer to one question, namely, are the Negro's limitations the result of his bad environment or is his bad environment the result of his limitations?" The author devotes the rest of this chapter to questions he has received and answers he has given over a period of years. He apparently feels his answers to these questions renders the answer to the heart of the problem. Author says the Negro is pushing forward faster than ever before "and more efforts are being made to encourage him, yet his relative crime and illegitimacy rates are increasing. The FBI will confirm this to you." (p. 118)

On page 161 part of the author's answer to a question reads: "Perhaps it was not entirely a coincidence that the FBI recently arrested a research associate in 'social' anthropology at Harvard, a man named Zborowski, on a charge of perjury growing out of the Bureau's investigation of a soviet spy ring."

BUFILES reflect no derogatory data on author.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WES

*Book is filed
in Bureau
Library
Anals.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 5/5/67

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter/
Mr. J. E. Manning
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Tolson _____
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This is to recommend purchase, as volumes become available, of "Biographical Dictionary of Republican China," the most complete reference work on modern China.

Columbia University Press has been working for ten years in preparing a biographical study on 20th Century China. This is to include life stories of the 600 most important Chinese of this century including persons from Communist China as well as Nationalist China. The reference is to be published in five volumes.

Addition of this work to the Chinese Library will provide supervisors of Chinese work as well as research analysts with the most up-to-date comprehensive background of Chinese mentioned both in the press and Bureau communications on a day-to-day basis. Volume I is now completed and available. The price of Volume I is \$20. That will be the approximate price of subsequent volumes when published.

RECOMMENDATION:

That authority be granted to purchase complete 5-volume set of "Biographical Dictionary of Republican China" (to be retained in the "Chinese Library"), and that Research-Satellite Section arrange for purchase of these volumes as they become available.

62-46855

AMB:brr
(9)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

62 MAY 17 1967

REC 5A

MAY 12 1967

RESEARCH-SAT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: JOHN CHARLES NEFF
INFORMATION CONCERNING
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. R. E. Wick

DATE: May 8, 1967

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner

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BOOK REVIEW

By letter dated April 20, 1967, to the Director which was previously acknowledged, John C. Neff, an authors' agent, of 120 East 75th Street, New York City, advised that he would mail to the Director an advance copy of a new book entitled "The Journal of David Q. Little," by R. Daniel McMichael, which is to be published about May 27 by Arlington House. Neff characterized this book as a "frightening" book which tells how the threat of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union was ended by a treaty of friendship in the early 1970's.

As a matter of information for future reference, Neff, who was a colonel in the United States Army during World War II, is well-known to me. Bufiles contain no data concerning him, but Army records show that he was born on October 31, 1913, in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Catholic University and graduated cum laude from Kenyon College with an A. B. degree in 1936. He was a free-lance writer before he became an authors' agent. In addition, Neff serves as Vice President and Treasurer of the National Strategy Information Center, which is headed by Dr. Frank Barnett.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

RSG:cst/aab
(7)

NOT RECORDED

29 MAY 11 1967

MAY 10 1967

62 MAY 18 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63757

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/12/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/27/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of
"China: The Other Communism" by K.S. KAROL.

EX-102

ENCLOSURE

REC 18

62-46755-469

- 1 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:mmm
(3)

Encl. carded by Bi. Library;
Charged permanently to
"Chinese Library," WIS, Div. 5.
5-15-67
AmB.

13 MAY 17 1967

RESEARCH SATELLITE



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/12/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *RM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Ep ReBulet 3/30/67.

H.
~~Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of
"The Awakening of China: 1793-1949", by ROGER PELISSIER,
edited and translated by MARTIN KIEFFER.~~

12
REC-100

62-46855-470

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) Encl. carded by Bu. Library;
1 - New York charged permanently to
"Chinese Library," WBS, Dist.
5-15-67, AWB.

WHB:mmm
(3)

14 MAY 17 1967

By the
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION



5010-108

226
57 MAY 24 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

5/15/67

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Biographical Dictionary of Republican China,"
Volume I: Ai-Ch'u, edited by Howard Soorman. Published in February, 1967, by Columbia University Press, 440 W. 110th Street, New York, New York: 10025, \$20.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row

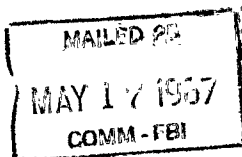
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(10)

NOTE:

By memo 5/5/67, R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan, "Purchase of Books, Book Reviews," approval granted to purchase five-volume set above book as volumes become available. Volumes will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."

REC 30

18 MAY 17 1967



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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SAC, New York

5/24/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau desires that you determine the availability and the price of the following book. Your reply should be forwarded to the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

book "Chinese Characteristics" by Arthur H. Smith
(2d ed. rev.; New York: F. H. Revell, 1894) *u.s.a.*

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(6) *x*

*Rec'd 6-6-67
AMB.*

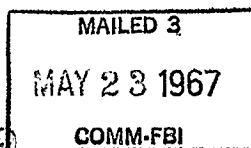
NOTE:

Inquiry initiated by SA J. F. Wacks, NIS.

REC 26

EX-113

MAY 24 1967



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Rev-B*

SAC, St. Louis

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
5/23/67

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"From Anathema to Dialogue: a Marxist Challenge to the Christian Churches" by Roger Garaudy. Translated by Luke O'Neill. Herder & Herder, 314 N. Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri, 1966, \$3.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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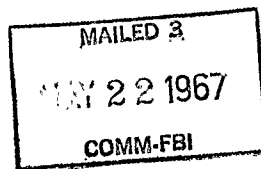
Book, requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes, will be retained in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 26

EX-113

62-116855-473

MAY 24 1967



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 19, 1967

REC 99

42-46022-474

Handwritten: R. G. [unclear] 40

Mr. Royce Gerald Kloeffler
729 Lakeside Park
Clearwater, Florida 33515

Handwritten: Book Review

Dear Mr. Kloeffler: R. G.

Your letter of May 8, 1967, enclosing a copy of your book "Americanism vs. International Communism" has been received.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the book to me; however, as a matter of long-standing policy I have refrained from commenting on any publications not prepared by this Bureau or me. I know you will understand my position in this regard.

MAILED 6
MAY 19 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick Memo dated 5-18-67, captioned "Royce Gerald Kloeffler."

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55 JUN 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten: W/A

Summer Address- June through October
4201 Mass Avenue, Washington 16, D.C.

Royce Gerald Kloeffler

PROFESSOR - ENGINEER - AUTHOR

729 LAKESIDE PARK CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

May 8, 1967

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You and I have many interests in common. We are writers, we are anti-communists, and we are dedicated to the best education for American youths.

The attached complimentary book constitutes the the first half of a manuscript prepared, published, and copyrighted at the personal expense of the author for review by educators. This book is designed for use as a special text in high schools and colleges to inform American youth of the Ideology and dangers presented by Communism to our way of life.

In this book I have quoted some of your statements on pages 30-32 inclusive. Will you please have these pages checked to ascertain if my presentation is correct. Perhaps some appropriate member of your staff would review this book and advise the author whether he feels there is a need and a place for a book of this character.

This printing of the book is not for sale to the public. The tentative outline for the last half of the book will be found on an insert sheet (rear). This last half will draw upon your two fine books on Communism.

Respectfully yours,

R. G. Kloeffler

R. G. Kloeffler.

REC 99

62-46855-474

1 MAY 24 1967

Royce Gerald Kloeffler

729 LAKESIDE PARK

CLEARWATER, FLORIDA 33515

PROC.

MAY 16 1967

5-24
38

5/19/67
6/12/67

5/19/67

Name
with
to

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/5/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 3/30/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy each of the paperback editions of the following books which were all edited by FRANZ SCHURMANN and ORVILLE SCHELL:

- (1) "The China Reader I: Imperial China: The Decline of the Last Dynasty and the Origins of Modern China, the 18th and 19th Centuries".
- (2) "The China Reader II: Republican China: Nationalism, War, and the Rise of Communism 1911-1949."
- (3) "The China Reader III: Communist China, Revolutionary Reconstruction and International Confrontation, 1949 to Present."

REC-82

62-46855-475

8 JUN 6 1967

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)

1 - New York

WHB:mrn

(3)

3 Encls. carded by
Bu Library & charged
permanently to
Chinese Library, N.Y.S.
AmB.
6-6-67

RESEARCH SATELLITE

Butler



51 JUN 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5-31-67

airtel

1 - N.P. Callahan
1 - B.M. Suttler
1 - R.W. Smith
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-46855) - 476

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

EX-108

Reurairtel 5-26-67.

You are authorized to purchase one copy of "Chinese Characteristics" by Arthur H. Smith (available at Paragon Book Gallery, \$6). The book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the Attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (route through for review)
1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mh (10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J.F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as reference.

MAILED 25

MAY 31 1967

COMM - FBI

*Noted in
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79 JUN 12 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 5/26/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, 5/24/67.

On 5/26/67, Brentano, Inc. and Barnes and Noble Company, two of NY's principal bookstores, advised "Chinese Characteristics" by ARTHUR H. SMITH (2d ed. rev.; New York: F. H. Revell, 1894), out of print. Possibly available only from rare book dealers. Paragon Book Gallery, 14 East 38th Street, NYC, advised has one copy at \$6.00.

Bureau requested SUAIRTEL if purchase desired. //

*1 cc detached
in W. Unit.*

EX-108

REC 22

62-46855-476

(3) Bureau (RM) returned R-ss. AmB.
1 - New York

RM:gam
(5)

2 JUN 6 1967

THREE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

cc'd SAC, NY
AAB:mh 5-31-67

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

June 5, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

Book
You should obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Where Is Vietnam?" edited by Walter Lowenfels with Nan Braymer (Anchor Books, Garden City, New York, paperback, \$1.20, 1967, 1st. ed.) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

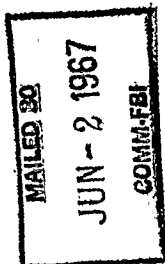
1 - Int. Sec. (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:eco/cjs
(11)

NOTE: Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan advised Internal Security personnel he thought a copy of above book should be available to Bureau. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

*Received
6-12-67
AMB.*

Cl-



REC 46 2-46855-477

19 JUN 5 1967

Russ/oc
200
120

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

59 JUN 13 1967
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 5-19-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ROYCE GERALD KLOEFFLER

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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The Director received a letter on May 16, 1967, (though dated May 8, 1967) from captioned individual. He enclosed a complimentary copy of a booklet entitled Americanism vs. International Communism, which he has written and had published at his own expense. The book is for use as a high school and college text.

He mentions that on pages 30-32 he has quoted the Director and would like the book reviewed by the Bureau and then advise him whether there is a need for such a book. (It is noted that the book is already in final printed form). He adds the book is not for sale to the public and will be followed by another one. This will deal with the theory and practice of communism and the contrast between this ideology and Americanism.

A review of the book reflects that it describes the contrast of living conditions in the United States and the Soviet Union. Such topics are included as schools, churches, agriculture, retail marketing, social welfare, culture, manners and morals. Kloeffer comments that the Soviet Union has developed a fine educational system, initiated a good social welfare program and has built up a strong industrial organization. On the negative side, is the Soviet atheistic and materialist culture, a low standard of living, a class society, and a totalitarian form of government. The book is anti-communist, but not in an extremist form. It is not written in a scholarly form, but draws information from a variety of secondary forces. The author points out "that the principal aim of Communism is the defeat of America and the Domination of the entire world."

On pages 31-32, Kloeffer makes brief mention of Mr. Hoover and the FBI in a discussion on communism in the universities.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Wick (with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (with enclosure)

FCS:bem (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

MAY 25 1967

55 JUN 14 1967

Place in
in 62-46855
A-112

Book detached in
62-46855-478

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: Royce Gerald Kloeffler

He is commendary of the Bureau, saying that because of the FBI's "very high grade" work communist infiltrators have had difficulty in the United States. He makes brief mention of the DuBois Clubs, communist infiltration in the civil rights movement, and then quotes accurately from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on March 4, 1965, relative to communist influence in the 1964 student riots at the University of California at Berkeley.

The book identifies Kloeffler as a native of Michigan, holding degrees in electrical engineering from three universities. He served on the staff of Kansas State University for 44 years and is the author or co-author of 10 books on engineering. He served in the electrical industry for five years and with the National Security Agency for six years. Nothing derogatory concerning him was located in Bufiles.

OBSERVATIONS:

Kloeffler's book appears to be a hobby-type project. He apparently is retired from his life-long work as an engineering teacher and has written this book in his spare time. The book is a compilation from secondary sources and is easy to read. Its purpose seems to be primarily educational.

It is felt that Director, following long-standing policy, should thank Kloeffler for the book but say that he is not in a position to comment concerning it. Likewise, we should not attempt in any way to verify information in it.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Kloeffler.

GK:
P

P

✓

W/a

W

js

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

May 31, 1967

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the book "Light at Midnight" by Erica Wallach (Doubleday, \$5.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review.)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:cjs
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section, DID, for review. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Received
6-12-67
AMB

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
162 JUN 2 1967

100-358939-

Tolson _____
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Sullivan _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 9
MAY 31 1967
COMM-FBI

51 JUN 7 1967

MAIL ROOM

62-46855-

19 JUN 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-358939-184

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/5/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF ~~BOOK~~
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurairtel 5/31/67.

Enclosed is one copy of "Chinese Characteristics"
by ARTHUR H. SMITH, purchased at Paragon Book Gallery,
New York City, for \$6.30.

Enclosed copy is only copy available at this
time.

REC 22

EX-104

62-146855-479

JUN 8 1967

ENCLOSURE

Encl. charged
permanently to
"Chinese Library," NIS.
6-6-67. H-48.

3 - Bureau (RM)

(1 - Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

1 - New York

RM:blb
(4)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



JUN 15 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/2/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

REC-33

ReBulet to New York, 11/30/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Intruders:
The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry", by
Senator EDWARD LONG.

17c
DC

10

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

WHB:mmm
(3)

*Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
6-6-67
AMB*

REC 33 62-46855-480

NOT RECORDED

JUN 1967



54 JUN 23 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

6/9/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Row

JS
You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "The Medium Is the Massage" by Marshall McLuhan and Quentin Fiore (New York: Bantam Books, paper, \$1.45) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

Received 6-29-67
AMB

AMB:kw
(10)

NOTE:

Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan has requested book that a copy may be available to Bureau personnel. The book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested

J.

EX-108

REC 18

efs

62-46855-481

JUN 9 1967

MAILED 2

JUN 8 1967

COMM-FBI

S

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Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
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Callahan _____
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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

57 JUN 13 1967
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/9/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet, 5/31/67.

[Signature] Submitted herewith is one copy of the book,
"Light at Midnight", by ENRICA WALLACH.

[Signature] ERICA WALLACH

[Signature] NY

[Signature] B

REC 49 EX-103

62-46855-482

JUN 14 1967

② - Bureau (Encl. ENCLOSURE)
1 - New York

EKD:mmm
(3)

*Filed in Bureau Library
after review
AMRB.*

[Signature]
RESEARCH-SATELLITE



51 JUN 20 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 6/9/67

ReBulet 6/5/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of the book
"Where is Vietnam?", edited by WALTER LOWENFELS.

REC 49

62-46855-483

EX-104

JUN 14 1967

10 ② - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:mrm
(3)

*Filed in Bureau
Library
6-13-67
Am.B.*

Miss B. B. B. B. B.
RESEARCH

50
54 JUN 20 1967



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/23/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : J.Y.M. SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
OJL

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 3/30/67 and Bulet to NY 5/3/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Pagoda and the Cross: The Life of Bishop Ford of Maryknoll", by JOHN F. DONOVAN, M.M., and one copy of "A Man Called Lucy", by PIERRE ACCOCE and PIERRE QUET.

1D ② - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

"Pagoda & the Cross" charged
permanently to NIS, Div. I;
"Man Called Lucy" filed in
Bureau Library
A.M.B.

REC-100

62-46855-484

JUN 26 1967



54 JUL 5 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DOI/PA	269,301
ACROSS	
CIVIL	12356
N.O.	
DATE	6-3-86
INITIALS	SP8 BTJ/cac

75 188

2015 10000

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE JONATHAN LOCKWOOD
105-134634

Castro stated that when he began his revolutionary effort in 1953, the only member of his group with any formal Communist Party (CP) affiliation was his brother, Raul, who had joined the "Communist Youth" while a student. Raul was not under CP discipline in 1953. When Castro took over the government of Cuba in 1959, he was not a member of the CP nor under CP discipline, but since university days he had been a student and admirer of the doctrines of Marx and Engels. He became a true Marxist-Leninist after actions of the United States Government with respect to his revolutionary government demonstrated to him the nature of "imperialism" as described by Marx and Engels.

With respect to the interview, Lockwood observed that Castro is in error in refusing to acknowledge that the assistance of the Cuban middle class was a major factor in the victory of his revolutionary forces; the elimination of that class in Cuba reduces substantially the possibility of creating prosperity and stability; the continuation of the revolutionary government in Cuba is completely dependent upon the leadership of Castro; and the suppression of criticism and freedom of speech in Cuba linked with Castro's desire to surround himself with "yes men" contradict his professed aim of developing educated citizens who act out of conviction rather than fear.

Lockwood claimed that U.S. press reports of popular disenchantment with Castro are wishful thinking. Castro is supported by the Cuban people because he has given them for the first time a government virtually free of corruption; he has instituted sweeping social reforms; and they are proud of the stature in the international community which Castro has given to Cuba by a forceful stand with respect to the governments of the United States and of Communist China.

Lockwood observed that Castro had transformed the Cubans into a nation of proud, dedicated and militant revolutionaries, capable of extraordinary sacrifice. The lack of objective reporting in this respect in the United States press may exact in the future a high price for the lack of understanding based upon misinformation and distortion. He believes that communism will succeed in Cuba only if the people there are given more individual liberty and a freer role in their government than have been given to the peoples of other communist states.

To date Lockwood's book has not provoked any controversy or aroused public enthusiasm for it or Castro. We will continue to be alert to any information which suggests that investigation of subject should be reopened.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 6/28/67

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/9/67.

Enclosed is one copy of The Medium Is The Massage by
Marshall McLuhan and Quentin Fiore.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#42)

EKD:IM
(3)

ST-104

REC 22

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed Bureau
Library after removal.
Aug 1967

62-46855-485

JUN 30 1967

Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUL 10 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 7/6/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS,
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 5/3/67 requesting Chicago obtain "Studies in Chinese Thought" and "Chinese Thought and Institutions".

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book entitled "Chinese Thought and Institutions" by JOHN K. FAIRBANK. "Studies in Chinese Thought" by ARTHUR F. WRIGHT is not yet available, but will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as it is obtained.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JMF:mkp
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/14/83 BY SP-7 max/gst
FOIPA 228590

REC 46 2-46855-486

EX-108

NOT RECORDED

JUL 10 1967



74
JUL 19 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-24341-73

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: "THEY SAY - BLOOD ON MY HANDS"
(THE STORY OF ROBERT M. SHELTON,
IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE UNITED KLANS
OF AMERICA.),
BY ROBERT M. MIKELL

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: June 28, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. L. Martin

Tolson _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

We have received a recently published book entitled "They Say - Blood On My Hands" which purports to be the story of Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America. The book is written by Robert M. Mikell, described as a "Southern writer from Montgomery, Alabama."

The book is supposed to be an objective analysis of Robert Shelton and the United Klans of America taken from official records and interviews with Shelton. It is an obvious attempt to whitewash and cleanse Shelton and his organization.

The book is eight chapters dealing with Shelton's boyhood life, the Klan's history and organization, Klan ceremony and symbols, the Klan and the civil rights movement, the Klan and communism, and finally, the investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the Klan movement in the United States.

The book is a trite, poorly done propaganda exploit. It is repetitious and badly organized. Some portions of it have obviously been plagiarized from other sources and newspaper accounts.

The author described Robert Shelton as an "articulate, intelligent man, completely sincere in what he believed, highly efficient and zealous." It disavows any knowledge or connection with acts of Klan terrorism and violence.

The book goes into the murder of Viola Liuzzo and attempts to justify the crime by describing the Government's chief witness, Gary Thomas Rowe, as a "pimp," and a "Federal prostitute."

JLM:dsm
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

64 JUL 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-10-1

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "They Say - Blood On My Hands"

In an interview by the author with Shelton, the Imperial Wizard discusses infiltration of the Klan by the FBI and states there are numerous informants in the Klan. He claims to have no objections to the FBI infiltrating the organization since the Klan is basically "an educational program to educate the people concerning the various conspiracies."

The FBI is mentioned throughout the book and is criticized for its investigation of the Klan. Nevertheless, the author quotes extensively from the writings of the Director. The author claims that our Government is infiltrated with communists and traitors and that one of the main objectives of the Klan is to fight communism.

This book will not receive wide circulation and is for the consumption of the gullible and illiterate klansmen. It is an obvious attempt to paint a new image of Shelton and the Klan and in this regard, it will fail.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

me *ad* *g* *W.C.* *D.J.* *✓* *nm*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 30, 1967

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
THE INTRUDERS
BY SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ph

SYNOPSIS: As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Senator Long has launched a continuing campaign against what his publisher calls "invasions of privacy by agents of the Federal Government." In the captioned book, which is merely one phase of his campaign, Senator Long attacks microphones, wiretaps, mail covers, two-way mirrors, polygraphs, and computers. Federal agents, referred to repeatedly as "snoopers," are described as "sneaking, creeping, and peeping around" in the same type of investigations that Hitler used during the 1930's to destroy privacy in Nazi Germany. By implication, the subjects of these investigations are generally made out to be respectable persons engaged in minor or borderline violations. The obvious advantages resulting from a coordinated drive against organized crime, on the other hand, are dismissed by Senator Long as bringing the United States "perilously close to a national police force."

Particularly singled out for attack by Senator Long is what he calls the "lengthy and tarnished record" of the Internal Revenue Service. By way of summation, after citing specific cases, he says that "it is possible to consider the IRS the agency that engaged in a maximum of privacy invasion to achieve a minimum of worthwhile results."

Although critical of a number of Bureau investigations (such as the search in the Rudolf Abel case and the electronic coverage of the Judith Coplon case), Senator Long also has some favorable comments to make regarding both the Director and the Bureau. For example, he credits the groundwork laid by former Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone and the administration of

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

102 JUL 10 1967

11 JUL 2 1967

1 - Miss Butler

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. McAndrews

1 - John E. McHale, Jr.

JEM:sga

(19)

JUL 19 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-5452

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Long

Mr. Hoover with making the FBI "the most generally respected law-enforcement agency in the United States." He also sets forth a series of quotations from the Director's speeches and writings to show the undesirability of wiretapping except in certain types of violations. Passing slaps are taken by the Senator at the Bureau's former use of microphones, which he says were not as limited as wiretaps, and at our "name check" service, which he lumps in with lie detectors as an invasion of privacy.

By way of conclusion, Senator Long calls for greater legislative restrictions on electronic surveillances, suggests that Congress consider framing a "Code of Conduct" for Federal investigators, and predicts that the Supreme Court may broaden the number of investigative techniques covered under the Fourth Amendment.

Long's book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, New York. It is currently being sold in book stores throughout the nation.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. ✓

SEE DETAILS - PAGE 3

D. J. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]

85
W

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Long

DETAILS: United States Senator Edward V. Long, author of captioned book and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, is of course well known to the Bureau. In recent years he has also won a certain amount of national prominence for what his publisher describes as his constant fight "to protect citizens from harassment and invasions of privacy by agents of the Federal Government."

Not unexpectedly, then, The Intruders is a 230-page attack on microphones, wiretaps, mail covers, two-way mirrors, polygraphs, computers, and Government investigators in general. Seven times in two pages it refers to Federal agents as "snoopers," and public fears are played upon by intimating that these were the means Hitler used to destroy privacy in Nazi Germany during the 1930's. "Overzealous" investigators are alternately described as "creeping in and out of other people's private lives" and as "sneaking, creeping, and peeping around the margins of the law."

Overlooking, or deliberately ignoring, the vicious killers and hoodlums who have been the primary targets of technical coverage when their conspiratorial activities thwarted normal investigative techniques, Senator Long pounces on two or three instances where agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration have used electronic surveillances against apparently respectable persons engaged in borderline offenses. Even regarding professional racketeers, however, the Senator warns that a coordinated drive by various agencies against organized crime "brings us perilously close to a national police force." He says that "the history of the Federal Government's use of wiretapping...is marked by evidence of excesses on the part of Federal officers who have trampled over individual privacy and rights."

By and large, most of Senator Long's serious criticisms are directed at what he calls the "lengthy and tarnished record" of the Internal Revenue Service. After citing a number of instances encountered by his Senate Subcommittee, he says that "it is possible to consider the IRS the agency that engaged in a maximum of privacy invasion to achieve a minimum of worthwhile results."

With respect to the FBI, Senator Long attacks a number of specific cases (such as the search in the Rudolf Abel investigation, the electronic coverage in the Judith Coplon case, and

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Long

the arrests made during the so-called "Palmer raids" of 1920), but he also has some favorable comments to make. He says, for example, that the groundwork laid by former Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone and the administration of Mr. Hoover have made the FBI "the most generally respected law-enforcement agency in the United States."

On several occasions, Senator Long quotes from the speeches and writings of Mr. Hoover, including: (1) his December 2, 1929, testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, wherein he declared that although wiretapping "may not be illegal, I think it is unethical"; (2) a letter dated February 9, 1940, to the editor of the Harvard Law Review, describing wiretapping as an "archaic and inefficient" practice which "has proved a definite handicap or barrier in the development of ethical, scientific, and sound investigative techniques"; (3) 1941 and 1950 statements to Congressional committees, in which he reiterated his opposition to wiretapping except in espionage, sabotage, and kidnaping cases; and (4) a February 7, 1949, letter to the editor of the Yale Law Journal, pointing out that "it is no secret that the FBI does tap telephones in a very limited type of cases with the express approval in each instance of the Attorney General of the United States"

Still another quote, dated 1953 or 1954, is attributed to Congressman Kenneth Keating, who told Senator Long that he had been advised by Mr. Hoover and the then Attorney General Herbert Brownell that they preferred no wiretapping legislation at all to a bill which would require the obtaining of a court order. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with this particular quote, but the general tenor of the ideas expressed agree with a May 22, 1962, conversation between the Director and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, during the course of which Mr. Hoover warned that the main problem with court orders in the field of wiretapping is that "you can't trust some judges, and when you shop around, you will be in trouble."

While describing the "name check" service which the FBI provides for other Government agencies, Senator Long throws the reference into a paragraph dealing with lie detectors and

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Long

adds that "an indication of disloyalty unleashes an added investigation by the Bureau." He also skims over a reference to the limitations the FBI has always placed on wiretaps by commenting that its use of microphones "does not seem to have been so strictly limited."

In concluding his book, Senator Long calls for greater legislative restrictions on electronic surveillances, suggests that Congress consider framing a "Code of Conduct" applicable to all Federal investigators, and predicts that the Supreme Court will "continue to defend the right of privacy in the cases that come before it," possibly even broadening the number of investigative techniques covered under the provisions of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution.

The publishing of Long's book has been handled by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, New York.

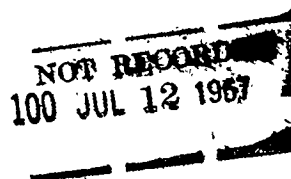
DIRECTOR (62-46855) 7/6/67
Attention: Research - Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division
SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-4737) (C)

PURCHASE OF BOOK -
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/23/67.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book "From
Anathema to Dialogue: A Marxist Challenge to the Christian
Churches", by Roger Garaudy.

62-46855-



3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) R.m.
1 - St. Louis
RES:paw
(4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

58 JUL 18 1967

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Newark

July 19, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau; it should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"NEWSEBOOK: Russia Today," published by Newsbook Division, "The National Observer," P. O. Box 60, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, \$2.45 a copy (208 pages, laminated cover, 8 3/8 by 10 3/4 inches). Available at bookstores or from publisher direct.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:csc
(9)

Received
8-11-67
AMB

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research- Satellite Section, for reference purposes. After perusal book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Check of GI re book negative.

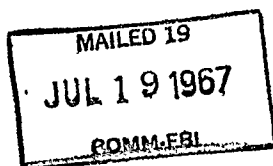
"The National Observer" is a Sunday newspaper published by the Dow-Jones Company, publishers of the "Wall Street Journal."

REC- 69

EX-113

62-46855-487

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54 AUG

1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

July 7, 1967

W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

BOOK REVIEW:
"LIGHT AT MIDNIGHT"
BY ERICA WALLACH

This memorandum sets forth the results of a review of the above captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

Erica Wallach was the ward of Noel Field. Field was born in 1904 and is an American citizen who was strongly suspected of acting as a Soviet espionage agent. In 1949 he disappeared in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and shortly thereafter his wife and brother, Herman, also disappeared. Erica Wallach, attempting to locate Field behind the Iron Curtain, was arrested in 1950 and imprisoned until her release in 1955. Noel Field and his wife reside in Hungary.

THE BOOK:

In this book Erica Wallach sets forth in great detail her experiences following her arrest in East Berlin on August 26, 1950, until her final release in October, 1955. She tells of her interrogations by East German security police and by the Soviets which questioning went on for more than two years in an attempt to get her to admit that she was engaged in espionage. Finally she was tried in Moscow along with Leo Bauer, a German communist, and they were sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to 15 years in a labor camp. She then describes her day to day experiences in a Soviet labor camp located at Vorkuta in the Arctic Region of Russia. She tells of the intolerable conditions experienced there. Finally she relates the story of her rehabilitation by the Soviets and her ultimate release with profuse apologies by the Soviet security police.

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files show that Wallach has, since her release, accompanied her husband to the U.S. and is living in Warrenton, Virginia. Her husband is an American citizen and is employed in a bank in Washington, D. C. Wallach has appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and has also been interviewed by Bureau Agents and proven to be cooperative.

100-358939

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JPL:slc

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "LIGHT AT MIDNIGHT" BY ERICA WALLACH
100-358939

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Doubleday and Company, Incorporated, and is the successor to Doubleday Doran and Company. We have had cordial relations with this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is not mentioned in this book since it deals wholly with her experiences while imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain.

ACTION:

For information. It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bone-Bred Rebel from Biran



Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel, by Lee Lockwood (Macmillan, 288 pp. \$9.95), uses camera and tape recorder to capture the personality of the man who may be the "first young people's premier." Sam Halper, a staff member of Time-Life Books, was formerly the Caribbean Bureau chief for Time.

By SAM HALPER

POLITICALLY speaking, Cuba's Fidel Castro is the swinger of our time. It was not by accident that *Playboy* featured a large chunk of this picture-interview book by Lee Lockwood in its January 1967 issue.

Castro is also one of the most misunderstood political figures of the century. The U.S. has grown more sophisticated about the Russians, the Rumanians, even the Chinese; but Castro it stubbornly continues to measure by timeworn clichés—even the "walks-like-a-duck, talks-like-a-duck, must-be-a-duck" brand of folk wisdom.

Castro doesn't fit the old categories; he only appears to.

While he is of the Left and works with and takes aid from Moscow, Castro is not a Communist in the Stalinist sense, nor even in the Titoist sense. Assailing the old-line Communist parties of Cuba and the rest of Latin America as reformist, scorning Moscow for its "shameful capitulations" to the U.S. in the Middle East, he roams the Communist world, restlessly, an angry, ambitious young spirit without a home. In neither of the great political establishments—Moscow's or Washington's—can Castro find a place for himself.

Some time ago a U.S. Government agency prepared a psychiatric report on Castro. The facts are available to all serious scholars. He grew to manhood in the midst of constant parental discord. The family home in Biran (a frontierlike area in Oriente Province) was torn by loud, bitter quarrels between Castro's hard-bitten, self-made, immigrant father and his ambitious, strong-willed mother, daughter of a one-time servant in the Castro household. The mother, at first the father's mistress, engaged in extramarital affairs, occasionally running away with men and leaving her stern, proud husband to weep for the woman he loved. Fidel's home was not a refuge but a storm center.

The government report concluded that Castro is a bone-bred rebel against authority. Anyone who has spent time with him could have told the agency this. Lockwood, whose respect for Castro's feelings at all times approaches the worshipful, refrains from saying it outright, yet time after time his book evidences Castro's inherent rebellion.

Lockwood recounts a personal anecdote that illustrates the dictator's feeling about time. "I will see you again very soon and we will have our talk," Fidel Castro had promised in May. Now it was August and I was still waiting . . . and beginning to run out of time and money and, most of all, patience."

At one time Castro aspired to become an orthodox Marxist. He had ousted Batista with the aid of allies who were decidedly unrevolutionary from a Marxist point of view. Instead of the workers and the Negroes, his cohorts had largely been members of the middle and professional classes, Rotarians, Lions. If anything, Castro's rebellion against Batista had to contend with the indiffer-

ence, even hostility, of the lower classes. True, the farmers in the Sierra Maestra had joined his camp because of the brutalities of government troops, a sense of alienation from a central government that had long disregarded them, and the important fact that Castro was in the mountains, living among them. But the farmers were the exception. In 1953 the Negroes in Santiago, Cuba's second largest city, sang derisively: "The Whites to the hills and the Blacks to the Carnival." In 1957 in Havana I noted that when upper-class Castros met to plot, they waited to speak until the servants left the room.

Nevertheless, within a year after his victory, Castro began destroying the middle-class July 26 Movement and endeavored to become allied with the workers and Negroes. He tried to create the legend that his had been an orthodox proletarian revolution. On this Lockwood rightly challenges Castro.

BUT if Fidel, for his own reasons, persists in this story, his other pretenses to Communist orthodoxy have been brief. Though in April 1961, on the eve of the Playa Girón invasion, he proclaimed himself a Marxist-Leninist for the obvious reason that he needed all the help he could muster for the forthcoming onslaught, eleven months later Castro scathingly denounced Cuba's Communist Party leaders. Of their efforts to take

62-46855 (Book Review)

EX 105

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176 AUG 11 1967

Saturday Review 7/29/67

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over his revolution, he snorted: "What do they think? That they won this revolution in a raffle?" Later he staged a public trial that revealed how the old-line Communist Party had worked with Batista against the rebels in 1957.

Today, the secretary general of Cuba's Communist Party is not a Communist nor is the commander of the Cuban armed forces. Cuba, rather, has a government that runs according to the pleasure and rhythm of its leader, as a careful reading of Lockwood's book demonstrates. Fidel rises when he chooses, dresses as he wishes, says pretty much what he pleases, and keeps a schedule attuned not to bureaucratic norms but to his own inner clock. Lockwood once watched him playing dominoes for three days in an army tent.

It turns out that the Communists who in 1957 prissily called Fidel a bourgeois romantic were right. Though he has publicly embraced Communism, he is utterly unlike any other Communist chief of state, and resembles to this day the typical alienated young bourgeois—undisciplined, hedonistic, with wrinkled clothes and untied shoelaces, in perpetual rebellion against his class. Like many thwarted bourgeois, Castro is a Bohemian; he is too old-fashioned to be called a beatnik. He has a respect for hard work, a distaste for marijuana and drugs, and a sense of the basic amenities. He is also a political scientist of rare acumen, with an aptitude for barnyard logic and for relating to the common folk that is staggering.

But—and this should be emphasized—he also has many of the beatnik qualities: he eats when he wants, bathes when he wants, scratches wherever he wants, rejects a normal life. Even before his divorce he was rarely at home. It was his brother Raul who went to see Fidel's son Raulito, who played with him and kept alive some sense of family in the household. It was Raul who remained close to his mother and sisters after the revolution, visiting them often, as Fidel rarely did. Nowadays, when Fidel gets tired of it all, he goes to the apartment of Celia Sanchez, that devoted, selfless woman who was by his side in the Sierra Maestra and even then was like a mother to him. She soothes him, coaxes him, sees that he gets what he wants to eat, argues with him, and renews him.

THE more that one recalls him and the more one refreshes his memory from Lockwood's very alive book, the more Castro emerges as the first of rebellious youth to take power. Fidel is perhaps the first young people's premier. He is the first head of state to stop playing the game according to the old rules. Other leaders, from Nkrumah to Hitler, have ended up riding in Rolls-Royces or Mercedeses, wearing plumed uniforms or tailor-made suits, attended by protocol experts. It is symbolic that the Cuban leader clings fiercely to the beard and the uniform of the hills, that he continues to disregard appointments, protocol, and dogma.

He has compromised less and remained more the revolutionary than any of his counterparts. The Soviet dictator may have taken off his shoe and banged it on a U.N. desk, but he also went in for soft Italian tailoring; the Chinese Red chiefs—if the wall posters are to be believed—built themselves pleasure compounds in the Forbidden City; Mussolini may have strutted in his Squadristi uniform, but at Munich he quavered; even Adolf Hitler made Eva Braun into a respectable married woman at the last minute. Fidel remains true. The young of the New Left see him as the one who didn't cop out or sell out, and they are devoted to him and to his representative in the field, Che Guevara. Unchangeability is not necessarily a virtue; but in the business of revolution, where the sellout is almost the rule, Fidel's fidelity to the idea of revolution endears him to the disillusioned. Of course, Fidel engineered one historic sellout: he betrayed the middle classes that put him into power. But he did that to free himself of any obligation to the July 26 Movement, so that he might make his own sort of revolution.

WORKING with tape recorder and camera, Lee Lockwood has nevertheless avoided sounding canned, and has presented a vivid Castro. Unfortunately, his is a limited portrait. The author shows some deficiencies in knowledge; he was insufficiently prepared, for example, to counter such misstatements as those about the anti-Castro rebels in the Escambray Mountains in 1960-61, or to knock down some of Fidel's logical-sounding pipedreams—e.g., his monologue on the superior economic position of food-growing countries over industrialized nations. It may be that it is not an author's place to argue with his subject; however, Lee Lockwood does counter Fidel on some points. Under any circumstances, the writer's function goes beyond recording the subject's remarks. Lockwood's inability to reconcile his obvious sympathy for Fidel with the professional detachment one expects from a journalist seriously detracts from his book. If it were as fair-minded about Castro's actions as it is insightful into his personality, this would have been a great work. It remains a warm portrait and an interesting contribution to the slim body of knowledge about Cuba's revolution.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *PEM*
sup
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 8/10/67

SUBJECT:

P
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 5/1/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Spy Without a Country" ("Wennerstrom, the Spy"), by H. K. Ronblom, translated from the Swedish by Joan Bulman.

Ch

- 100*
(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB/
(3)

ENCLOSURE

*Permanently changed
to Research Satellite
8-14-67*

REC-9

EX-108

62-46855-489
AUG 15 1967

Miss B. H. [unclear]
RESEARCH SATELLITE



74
57 AUG 18 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/9/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *J.F.M.*
gfk SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 5/3/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Chinese Looking Glass", by DENNIS BLOODWORTH.

- 12*
- ② - Bureau (RM) *Enclosures (1)*
 - 1 - New York

REC-44

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(3)

ENCLOSURE

AUG 15 1967

Miss B...

Miss B...
RESEARCH SATELLITE



5010-108

74
6 AUG 18 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-56855) DATE: 8/9/67
Attention: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : *Chief*
SAC, NEWARK (62-3371)(RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK *Re view*
BOOK REVIEW

NE
ReBulet 7/19/67 to Newark.

Enclosed herewith as requested is a copy of the following book:

"NEWSBOOK: Russia Today", published by
"The National Observer", a publication of
Dow Jones and Company, Inc., Silver Spring,
Maryland.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) *2c let destroyed 8-11-67, N.H.B.*
1 - Newark
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*1 Encl filed
in Bureau Library
8-11-67
R.H.B.*

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
100 AUG 16 1967

16 AUG 15 1967

Miss B. [illegible]
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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54 AUG 24 1967 File 62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. R. W. Smith

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
SECURITY MATTER - PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
August 4, 1967
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

JM
SYNOPSIS:

Review of new Luce book, "Road to Revolution," appeared in "The Sunday Star" of 7/30/67. Director noted on clipping of this review, "Give this most careful analysis. H."

Copy of book, which is enclosed, was procured and reviewed by Research-Satellite Section. Luce, who is 30 years old and college graduate, joined pro-Red Chinese Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in April, 1963, after brief membership in Communist Party, USA. Broke with PLM in January, 1965. Formerly on Security Index. Luce has been described as changeable, erratic, and mentally unstable. Reported to be using and peddling narcotics. "Road to Revolution" is full of quotations from numerous public sources, among them quotations from Director's statements. Book's appendix contains lengthy excerpts from FBI document, "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots," which Luce calls "magnificent report." All references to Director and FBI favorable. "Road to Revolution" is rehash and embroidered version of information Luce has previously given in comprehensive interviews with Bureau Agents; information in his first book and in numerous magazine articles he has written; and information which has been widely published in public press. "Road to Revolution" adds nothing of substance not already known to Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

Enclosure

100-434042

① - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

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DETAILS - OVER

62-46855-1
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AUG 24 1967

55 AUG 29 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
62-46855

DETAILS:

A review of a new paperback book entitled "Road to Revolution," written by Phillip Abbott Luce and published by Viewpoint Books, of San Diego, California, appeared in "The Sunday Star" of July 30, 1967. The Director noted on a clipping of this review, "Give this most careful analysis. H."

By memorandum, dated August 1, 1967, captioned as above, the Director was informed that a copy of this book was not then available. A copy, which is enclosed, has now been procured and reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section.

The Author

Phillip Abbot Luce, who is 30 years old, is a graduate of Mississippi State University and has a master's degree in political science from Ohio State University. He originally was a rabid segregationist, but became an ardent integrationist and later joined the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Disappointed with the "mild radicalism" of the CPUSA, he thereupon affiliated with the more militant, Red Chinese-oriented Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)--now the Progressive Labor Party (PLP)--in April, 1963. But he soon became disillusioned with the PLM and broke with it in January, 1965. Luce was formerly on the Security Index of the New York Office.

Luce has been variously described as immature, insecure, irresponsible, changeable, erratic, and mentally unstable. In June, 1965, he told Bureau Agents that he had used narcotics--including marijuana, heroin, and LSD--on an "experimental basis." According to a report received in June, 1967, he is now using and peddling drugs.

Book Replete with Quoted Material

"Road to Revolution," which bears the subtitle

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
62-46855

"Communist Guerrilla Warfare in the U. S. A.," is a thin book--139 pages excluding an appendix--which is heavy with extensive quotations from innumerable public sources: from statements made by the Director; from publications and speeches of officials of such communist organizations as the Communist Party, USA, and the Progressive Labor Party, and such black nationalist groups as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), and Nation of Islam (NOI); from the grand jury report of the Cleveland riot of July, 1966; from magazine and newspaper articles; from the book, "Guerrilla Warfare," by Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the Cuban guerrilla warfare expert; and from the writings of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese communist leader.

References to Director and FBI

Quotations include the Director's statement that "a major program" of the communists is the "exploitation of racial unrest." (p. 18) Another quotation is the Director's characterization of RAM as "a highly militant, secretive organization following the Chinese-oriented Marxist-Leninist line." (pp. 27, 69)

The book's appendix contains 20 pages (pp. 141-161) of excerpts from the first printing--February 23, 1965--of the FBI document entitled "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots." Luce terms this document "a magnificent report" and "the best analysis and prospectus for the prevention and control of ghetto riots yet published." (p. 134)

All other references in the book to the Director and the FBI are favorable. (pp. 5, 75, 77, 105)

Preparing for Guerrilla Warfare

According to "Road to Revolution," the communists believe that the Negro ghettos hold the answer to their goal

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
62-46855

of revolution and the destruction of this Nation's social order and, for this reason, there is a strong probability that guerrilla warfare will become an actuality in the near future. "The proponents of a guerrilla war in this country," Luce says, "would develop a common operation among the various communist groups and the black nationalists. The key would be simultaneous 'uprisings' in the ghettos. At the same time, black revolutionaries in the South would attempt to terrorize local communities and inflict heavy property damage on the farm system. But while the revolutionaries in the South would play a distracting role, the major thrust of this guerrilla war would be in the cities."

The book states that preparations for guerrilla warfare are now under way:

"Training for this guerrilla war is presently taking place in Cuba and within the United States. Guns and ammunition have already been stored in the United States by communists, and training sessions among the various communist and black nationalist groups have been reported by police agencies throughout the country. While I was an officer of Progressive Labor, I learned of a number of projects in which people were being prepared for a future guerrilla operation. Not only did we store guns in New York City, but target practice was held on Long Island prior to the Harlem riots. I was personally asked to find a hiding place for some of the guns we possessed and also to find a place suitable for target practice." (p. 37)

This quotation is an embroidered version of similar data which Luce gave to Bureau Agents in New York in a comprehensive signed statement dated June 29, 1965.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: PHILLIP ABBOT LUCE
62-46855

He said then that Milton Rosen, a top PLM official, told him during the Summer of 1964 that:

"...they had enough guns for everybody...and that Levi Laub (another PLM official) had seen them and would ask each one what kind of a gun he would like. Rosen stated that the guns had been brought up from the south by Jake Rosen (Milton Rosen's brother). I understood that they had about four dozen guns.

"Laub asked me if I knew of a place where we could hide the guns, stating that at that time he had them hidden in his parents' apartment. At one time, Freddy Jerome (another PLM leader) mentioned target practice on Long Island. I never participated in any target practice. The only time I ever saw a gun was when Levi Laub showed me a revolver. I know that at one time Jake Rosen carried a revolver."

The foregoing signed statement was incorporated in a New York report dated December 17, 1965, entitled "Phillip Abbott Luce, Security Matter-PLP," which was disseminated to the Department, the Secret Service, and the intelligence agencies.

Elsewhere in the book, Luce details that in June, 1964, one month before the Harlem riot, he met with four other PLM members in a secluded area of New York City's Central Park to discuss the possibility of creating a guerrilla operation in the Negro ghettos. Four of the five had been to Cuba the year before. Orders were not to move until the authorities began to crack down on the PLM. Later, they were all briefed on their individual responsibilities and each was armed with a pistol. However, the Government did not move against the PLM and so this initial underground operation never went into effect.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
62-46855

Luce furnished substantially the same information to Bureau Agents in a signed statement dated March 12, 1965, although Luce made no mention of being armed with a pistol. This signed statement was also included in the aforementioned New York report dated December 17, 1965.

A monograph entitled "Progressive Labor Party," dated July, 1965, which was prepared by the Research-Satellite Section, describes in detail how the PLP deliberately seeks to foment and exploit racial tension and how it has prepared a number of its members for guerrilla warfare. Copies of this monograph were disseminated to Government officials and interested agencies.

Rehash of Old Material

From a review of "Road to Revolution," it is readily apparent that it is nothing more than a rehash and an embellished version of information that Luce has previously furnished to Bureau Agents; information which has appeared in his first book, "The New Left," and in a number of magazine articles he has written; and information which has been widely published in the public press. Luce's book does not add anything of substance to what he has said before or is not known to the Bureau.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

September 5, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

JL
"Topaz" by Leon Uris is scheduled for publication October 6, 1967, by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42 Street, New York, New York 10036, \$5.95 a copy.

As soon as this book becomes available you should discreetly obtain one copy for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

W
AMB:csc
(10) *csc*

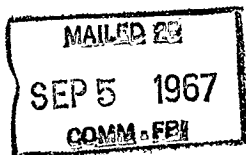
*Rec'd 10-13-67
AMB.*

NOTE: SA E. H. Mossburg, NIS, feels the book should be available to the Bureau for perusal and reference purposes. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. *H.*

ST-110

REC-4

62-46855-491



SEP 6 1967

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391 *POD*
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*MS
AMB.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/31/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 5/3/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book
entitled "Studies in Chinese Thought" by ARTHUR F. WRIGHT.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

JMF:mkp
(3)

*1 encl. charged
(permanent) to
"Chinese Unit"
NIS 9-5-67
AmB.*

REC-10

492

[Handwritten signature]
RECEIVED
FBI
SEP 11 1967



341

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler

SAC, New York

September 8, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The book "~~The Middle Class Negro in the White Man's World~~" by Dr. ~~E.L. Ginzberg~~ is to be published 9-12-67 by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, New York 10027 and is priced at \$5 a copy.

You are requested to discreetly obtain a copy of this book as soon as it is available and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221, IB
1 - Internal Security (Route through ~~for~~ review)

AMB:st
(10)

*Rec'd 10-27-67
pmb.*

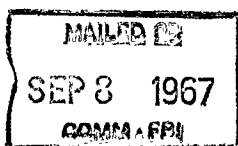
NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief C.D. Brennan, Internal Security, for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 32

62-46855-493

10 SEP 12 1967

ENCLOSURE



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Gandy _____

59 SEP 18 1967
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9/6/67

Title of Book THE MIDDLE CLASS NEGRO IN THE WHITE MAN'S WORLDAuthor DR. ELI GINZBERG

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.) *attached*

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 718, 9&D.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

☒ Domestic Intelligence Division, 9&D.☒ Internal Security Section☐ Latin-American Section☐ Liaison Section☐ Nationalities Intelligence Section☐ Research-Satellite Section☐ Soviet Section☐ Subversive Control Section☐ Identification Division, I. B.☐ _____☐ Training Division, J. B.☐ _____☐ Administrative Division, J. B.☐ _____☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.☐ _____☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.☐ _____☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.☐ _____☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.☐ _____☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.☐ _____☐ Inspection Division, J. B.☐ _____

Nature of Book:

Letter to Sac, New York, 9/8/67, AMB: T
 62-46855-493
 ENCLOSURE

Research - Satellite

Tolson _____
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Middle Class Negro

By John Herling



NEW YORK—The national dismay which followed the epidemic of Negro riots in scores of cities will not permit us to turn easily away from the problems the social explosion has laid bare.

But while the great majority of Negroes are poor, the positive factor to be recognized is that there does exist a Negro middle class, the fortunate, comparatively few. To learn something of the nature of "The Middle Class Negro in the White Man's World," Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University, with several associates, directed an in-depth study of 120 Negro students in Atlanta and New York City. His book, by that name, has just been published by the Columbia University Press.

First of all, says Dr. Ginzberg, though a great many Negroes are needy and oppressed, it is an error to consider the 21 million American Negroes in the light of a "single poverty prototype." In the civil rights struggle, friend and foe tend to stress the negatives. The result has been to obscure the existence of a large and growing numbers of Negro families who are no longer poor and ignorant.

Who and how many are these "no longer poor and ignorant?" In the early 1900's, W. E. B. DuBois analyzed the Negro community in the "Souls of Black Folk." He talked then of the "talented tenth." This was the sliver of Negroes who despite tremendous obstacles had managed to raise themselves from direst poverty and ignorance. Fifty or so years later, Franklin Frazier, in the "Black Bourgeoisie," considered the situation of a successful Negro group, only a little larger. But today, says Dr. Ginzberg, a broader definition of the Negro middle class includes about one-third of the 21 million American Negroes. They have incomes above the poverty level, they have stability of employment, rea-

sonable opportunities for education are open to them. The subject matter of this book is based on intensive interviews by Negro researchers among Negro students at between 17 and 22 who come from such middle-class backgrounds and who express a lively expectation of moving ahead in American society.

"These young men," according to the analysis of interviews, "are making their plans... in terms of their interests and aptitudes with little reference to their being Negro."

Until now, racial identity has not interfered seriously with these in the "shaping of their goals." They have already achieved educational status superior to most Negroes — and even most whites. Generally, they feel confident about their future. At the same time, they recognize the Civil Rights movement is largely responsible for the broadened opportunities for themselves and other Negroes. But "they do not see the movement as the keystone of their personal futures."

These middle class Negro students — at Morehouse and Clark Colleges in Atlanta and at City College, New York University and Columbia in New York City — see "the major personal effect of the Civil Rights movement as general encouragement of their will to succeed."

At the same time, such response to broadening opportunities walks hand-in-hand with the possibility that desegregation may mean increased competition for them.

In short, while many Negro middle-class students are willing to run risks in the protest movement, "they are not angry young men." Some believe, said Dr. Ginzberg, that on balance, "it is an advantage to be a Negro at the present stage of the country's history when society is finally attempting to make amends. The turning point has been reached and passed... Equality of opportunity is finally changing from a promise into a reality for many Negroes."

The Washington Daily News 23
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 9-5-67

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

493

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Sutler

SAC, New York

September 15, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

J PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Recd. 10-18-67 Amb.
"The Frontiers of China: A Historical Guide,"
written by Francis Watson and published in 1966 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, for \$5.50.

Recd 10-18-67 Amb.
"A Concise History of East Asia," written by C. P. Fitzgerald and published in 1966 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, for \$7.00.

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row

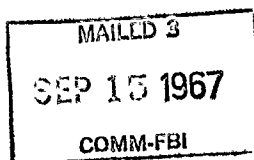
HLW:stf
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EX-102 REC 46 62-46855-494

10 SEP 18 1967

NOTE:

SA John E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested these books for review. They will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."



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62 SEP 22 1967
341
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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

September 18, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
ECOSI REVIEWS**

The book "I Am From Moscow" by Yuri Krotkov is scheduled to be published on September 21, 1967, by E.P. Dutton and Company, New York, New York, and will be priced at \$4.95.

You are requested to discreetly obtain a copy of this book when available and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)

LLW:st
(10)

Rec'd 10-4-67
p.m. 10-4-67

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section. Krotkov is the subject of Bureau case entitled "Viaduct-Espionage-R," Bureau file 65-68331. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library.

SEP 19 1967

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NOT RECORDED
165 SEP 20 1967

341
66 SEP 21 1967
TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

DATE: September 29, 1967

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Administrative Policy Folder

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SYNOPSIS:

Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as central control and repository for book reviews at Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. Records of book reviews are maintained in main control file 62-46855. Purchase of books is brought to attention of Administrative Division. During period 9-30-66 through 9-29-67, a total of 75 books was received at Seat of Government. Thirty-five books were reviewed, 35 were obtained for reference purposes, and five were received by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. Of 14 book reviews completed by Domestic Intelligence Division, seven were done by Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.

62-46855

AMB:csc
(6)

CONTINUED OVER

OCT 3 1967

30 OCT 5 1967

Book Review US R. [unclear]
[unclear]

File 5 (10)

1821

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

SCOPE:

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

COST OF OPERATIONS:

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

CONTROL:

Records of book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855) which is checked monthly to ascertain existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

REVIEWS CONDUCTED:

During the period 9-30-66 through 9-29-67, a total of 75 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Thirty-five books were reviewed, 35 were obtained for reference purposes, and five were received

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. (18 of these were obtained for inclusion in the "Chinese Library," Nationalities Intelligence Section). Research-Satellite Section completed seven of the 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Ten books requested have not yet been received.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in purchase of books for review and in writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

FUTURE ACTION:

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/3/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 9/18/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "I Am From
Moscow" by YURY KROTKOV.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
AUB.

WHB:tmm
(3)

REC 30

REC 30

62-46855-496

OCT 4 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



6 OCT 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

October 4, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews

If ordinary in cost, you are requested to obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

~~"Workers' Paradise" by Eugene Lyons. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017, scheduled for publication October 15, 1967, price not known.~~

1 - M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:stet
(9)

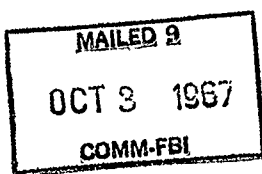
*Rec'd. 10-26-67.
AMB.*

NOTE: Book requested by #1 Man A. W. Gray, R-SS, for research and reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. *L*

EX-102

REC-41 62-46855-497

OCT 4 1967



F46
53 OCT 10 1967

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*10/23
AMB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/9/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JTF* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 9/5/67.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of *Topaz* by
LEON ~~URIS~~.

Author

1d

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

EKD:tm
(3)

D
ENCLOSURE

REC 18

*1 Encl.
filed in
Bureau Library
10-13-67
AUB.*

EX-101

D
62-46855-498

OCT 10 1967

B. J. Her
RESEARCH-SATELLITE



1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Seattle

October 12, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

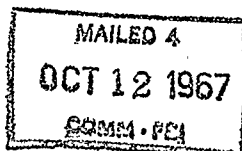
Book
"Soviet and Chinese Communism: Similarities and Differences" edited by Donald W. Treadgold.
(Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1967. 452 pages and index, \$10).

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA J. F. Wacks, NIS, concerns recent past and present of communism (viewed both as ideology and as a political, economic, and social system) in Russia and China on a comparative basis, to gain better understanding of main structural and developmental features of two regimes and their doctrines and systems. After carding by Bureau Library, where book is not available, book will be charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS.

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62 OCT 19 1967

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3 OCT 18 1967

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 16 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

October 19, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community" by Dr. Gary T. Marx. (Harper & Row, New York, publication scheduled 10/25/67, \$8.50.)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:st
(9)

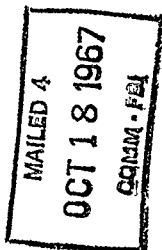
*Recd. 10-27-67
AMB*

NOTE: Book has been requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. The book is a survey of Negro attitudes directed by Dr. Gary T. Marx, under the auspices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Dr. Marx has been associate professor of social relations at Harvard University since 7/1/67.

REC 23
EX 106

62-11155-499

12 OCT 20 1967



53 NOV 1 1967

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*10/20
AMB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 10/17/67

Re Bureau letter to New York, 9/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy each of "The
Frontiers of China; A Historical Guide," by FRANCIS WATSON,
and "A Concise History of East Asia," by C.P. FITZGERALD.

2-Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

*1 Encls. carded by
Bureau Library;
Charged permanently
To "Chinese Library"
N.Y. Div. I.*

10-18-67.

Am.B. REC 37

OCT 20 1967

EX-115

Miss B. [unclear]

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



57 0072 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (62-0)

DATE: 10/17/67

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Seattle, 10/12/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book,
"Soviet and Chinese Communism: Similarities and Differences"
edited by DONALD W. TREADGOLD, University of Washington,
Seattle, Washington.

REC 54

62-46855-501

OCT 23 1967

EX 104

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Seattle

GK:cmh

(4) i c let destroyed - Amb.

ENCLOSURE - Carded by Bu Library
+ chgd permanently to
"Chinese Library," NIS.
10-20-67
Amb.

Miss B. B. B.
RESEARCH-SAT



5010-108

57 OCT 27 1967

62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

October 19, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

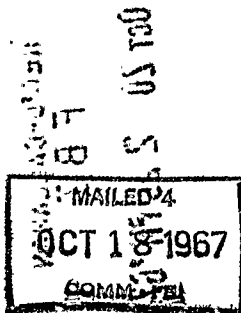
You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau; it should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Klansman" by William Bradford Huie. (Delacorte Press, New York, published September, 1967, \$5.95.)

- 1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. V. Walsh, RIS, for use in connection with "Klan" assignments. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library, where not available, but will be charged permanently to the RIS for ready availability as reference.



REC 53
EX 106

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10 OCT 23 1967

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53 OCT 27 1967

XEROX

OCT 25 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*File 11-8-27
AMB.*

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

October 23, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

C
① You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Privacy and Freedom" by Alan F. Westin (Atheneum, New York, June, 1967, \$10) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

pay AMB:st
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*Rec'd 10-27-67
AMB.*

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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62-46855
NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 25 1967

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COMM-FBI

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- Gandy _____

67 OCT 31 1967 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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*Dis
AMB.*

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

October 30, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "The Espionage Establishment" by David Wise and Thomas L. Cross, to be published by Random House, Incorporated in the very near future, and one copy of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" authored with the assistance of Alex Haley and published by the Grove Press in 1965. These books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

MC:gc
(10)

#1 Rec'd 11-7-67 Amb.
#2 Rec'd 12-14-67 Amb.

NOTE: Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. The books will be placed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.

REC-74

62-46855-503

OCT 27 1967

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OCT 27 1967
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 10/26/67

ReBullets to NY dated 9/8/67 and 10/19/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy each of
"The Middle Class Negro in the White Man's World" by
Dr. ELINGINZBERG, and "Protest and Prejudice: A Study
of Belief in the Black Community" by Dr. GARY T. MARX.

REC 30

EX 109

62-46855-504

NOT RECORDED
OCT 30 1967

*Books detailed
RS.S 10/27 To be
recovered Bureau
Subv. 10/27/67*

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:ecs
(3)

ENCLOSURE



59 NOV 6 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 10/26/67

ReBulet dated 10/23/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Privacy
and Freedom" by ALAN F. WESTIN.

REC 55

62-46855-505

EX-108

OCT 31 1967

1 Encl. detached - filed
in Bureau Library
10-27-67 Amb.
② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Miss Butcher
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-461397-33



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 10/25/67

ReBulet dated 10/4/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Workers'
Paradise Lost" by EUGENE LYONS.

WORK

MW

REC-52

62-46855-506

NOT RECORDED

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SECTION



157 NOV 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-95331

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/31/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, 5/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of Biographical
Dictionary of Republican China, Volume 1: Ai-Ch'u,
edited by HOWARD L. BOORMAN.

no. 100

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE



NOV 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New Orleans

November 3, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, for the use of the Bureau, and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case and Its Cast"
by Rosemary James and Jack Wardlow. Pelican
Publishing Company, Maritime Building, 203 Carondelet
Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, paperback \$1.75.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

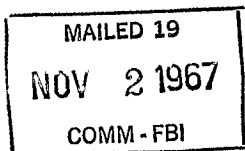
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P.M.*

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA R. E. Lenihan,
Soviet Section. After review, book will be placed in Bureau
Library where not now available.

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EX 109



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/3/67
Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : *ReRo* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

C 57
ReBulet to New Orleans, 11/3/67.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book, "Plot
or Politics? The Garrison Case and Its Cast" by ROSEMARY
JAMES and JACK WARDLOW.

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② - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - New Orleans

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/6/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JEP* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/30/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Espionage
Establishment" by DAVID WISE and THOMAS B. ROSS.

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1-New York

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*1 Encl. filed in
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REC 100

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE



57 NOV 14 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

October 31, 1967

W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta May Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

BOOK REVIEW

"SHADOW OF A SPY"

by E. H. Cookridge

This memorandum is a review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

This book reviews the life of George Blake, British MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) agent who operated as a Soviet agent from 1953 to 1961. After his identification in 1961, he was sentenced to 42 years in prison. In October, 1966, he escaped from prison and it has now been established by the British that he is in Moscow.

THE BOOK:

This book tells the story of Blake's life beginning with his birth in 1922 in Holland to a Dutch mother and a British father. It tells the story of his childhood in Holland, the death of his father in 1933, his participation in the Dutch underground after the outbreak of World War II, and his escape to England in 1942. On his arrival in England to his disappointment he was not recruited for intelligence work but served in the British Navy during World War II. After the war he worked for British Naval Intelligence in Germany and finally in 1947 returned to England, joined MI-6, and the following year was sent to Seoul, Korea. He was there in 1951 when it was overrun by the communists and he was interned until 1953. It was during this internment that Blake became convinced of the correctiveness of the communist system and volunteered his services as an intelligence agent. The book traces Blake's postwar career as an MI-6 agent in England; Germany; Beirut, Lebanon; and finally back to England where he was arrested in 1961 and sentenced to serve 42 years in prison.

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Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW; "SHADOW OF A SPY," by E. H. Cookridge
65-66652

Cookridge presents an interesting theory that Blake actually was a triple agent. He claims the British deliberately had Blake appear to be a Soviet agent in order to penetrate Soviet intelligence but the Soviets succeeded in tripling Blake back against the British. The author gives no basis or fact for this interesting theory but does make the claim that MI-6 would not dispute this theory in private but would not admit it in public (page 154).

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files show that E. H. Cookridge, whose true name is Edward H. Spiro, has written several books on espionage in the past. The British have previously advised us that he prepares his books from overt sources such as newspaper articles and other publications.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Leslie Frewin Publishers Limited of London, England, and Bureau files contain no information concerning this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is not mentioned in this book.

ACTION:

For information. It is recommended this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :
ATTN:

ATTN:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46885)
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 11/6/67

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/19/67, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of
"The Klansman" by WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE.

REC 34

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1-New York

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

B. A. HUIE

55 NOV 16 1967



1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 8, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Soviet Union: The Fifty Years" edited by Harrison E. Salisbury. A New York Times Book. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. \$3.95 to January 1, 1968 -- \$10 thereafter.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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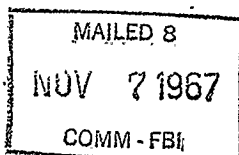
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NOTE: Purchase of book recommended by SA R. S. Garner, R-SS, for reference purposes. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. The New York Times sent a team of 14 reporters and critics to the Soviet Union to analyze its society. The book is a compilation of their appraisals.

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165 NOV 8 1967

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62 NOV 16 1967

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

November 9, 1967

R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

SYNOPSIS:

"Containment and Revolution," a paperback forwarded to Bureau by Legat, London, is a collection of seven articles and is said to be the first volume in a series, "Studies in Imperialism and the Cold War." The book is edited by David Horowitz, has a preface by Bertrand Russell, and is sold under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Social Research, London, England. Articles in the book are critical of various phases of U.S. foreign policy from the time of Woodrow Wilson to the present, but are of no especial significance to the Bureau. Horowitz, Russell, and three of the contributors are well-known to the Bureau.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library.

Enclosure

① - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

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167 NOV 17 1967

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DETAILS:

The attached book, "Containment and Revolution" is the first volume in a series entitled "Studies in Imperialism and the Cold War," edited by David Horowitz under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Social Research, London, England. The contributors of the seven articles contained in the book are described as "an impressive two-generation group of American and British scholars of the New Left." The articles are said to show that the cold war has served primarily as a rationalization for a modern brand of imperialism, obscuring the true reasons for American and British "interference in local revolutionary upheavals of recent years."

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While the articles are of no especial significance to the Bureau, three of the contributors, as well as editor David Horowitz and Bertrand Russell, who wrote the Preface, are well known to the Bureau.

The Editor

David Horowitz, until recently a director of Research and Publications for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation (BRPF), is currently London editor of "Ramparts," a vicious American muckraking magazine with extremist views. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, he has been abroad since 1962 and has been a candidate for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the London School of Economics.

Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell, well-known 95-year-old British philosopher, socialist, and longtime critic of the Bureau, heads the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, sponsor of the War Crimes Tribunal, which has formulated plans to "try" the United States on charges of war crimes in Vietnam. The book is sold under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Social Research, London. (105-157637; 100-148352)

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

The Contributors

Isaac Deutscher, a British subject born in Poland, was reportedly, at one time, a member of the Polish Communist Party. He was issued a visitor's visa to participate in a teach-in on Vietnam in Berkeley, California, in May, 1965. His contribution, "Myths of the Cold War," is a revision of the speech he made on that occasion. He was issued another visa in 1967 in order to conduct a seminar at New York State University and to lecture at Columbia, Princeton, and Amherst Universities. (100-366878)

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William Appleman Williams, the contributor of "American Intervention in Russia: 1917-20" and author of several books, is presently on leave from the History Department, University of Wisconsin, and is doing research while residing in Oregon. He has been critical of U. S. policy in Vietnam and, to some degree, was affiliated with socialist clubs while at the University of Wisconsin. Williams is also on the Bureau's Reserve Index, Section A. (100-428401)

Todd Gitlin, the contributor of "Counter-Insurgency: Myth and Reality in Greece,"

The following four contributors are not identifiable in Bureau files: John Bagguley, "The World War and the Cold War," is identified as editor and coeditor of two books on Vietnam and one on the British army to be published in London. John Gittings, "The Origins of China's Foreign Policy," is identified as a former member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, and staff member of the Institute of International Studies at the University of Chile in Santiago. Henry H. Berger, "A Conservative Critique of Containment: Senator Taft on the Early Cold War Program," is identified as Assistant Professor of History at the University of Vermont and the author of several articles. Richard Morrock, "Revolution and Intervention in Vietnam," is identified as a graduate in international relations at Columbia University.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"China in the Year 2001" by Elizabeth Comber
(also known as HAN Su-yin). Basic Books, Inc.,
404 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016,
scheduled for publication November 16, 1967, \$5.95.

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through ~~for review~~)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row. 6221, IB
1 - [redacted]

AMB:st
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*Recd. 11-22-67
AMB*

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NOTE: Author Elizabeth Comber, aka HAN Su-yin, is a medical doctor and has served as an apologist for Communist China during her lecture tours in the United States as well as during tours publicizing her numerous books.

Memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, 11/9/67,

[redacted] recommends book be purchased for Chinese Library and upon receipt, book will be reviewed. Book will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available, and it will be charged permanently to the "Chinese Library."

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT"
Book Authored by David Wise
and Thomas B. Ross

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

DATE: November 3, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stukenbroeker
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta May Butler
1 - Mr. A. P. Litrento

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This memorandum reviews captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

An advance copy of the above book which deals with the espionage activities of the four major world powers and which is scheduled for release early this month has been obtained from one of the authors, David Wise. With the Director's approval, the Crime Records and Domestic Intelligence Divisions assisted one of the authors, David Wise, former Chief of the Washington Bureau of the "New York Herald Tribune" and a good friend of the FBI in furnishing him material on three Bureau cases which are featured in certain chapters of this book.

SYNOPSIS REVIEW:

This book, consisting of nine chapters, begins with the theme that since World War II the espionage organizations of the major world powers have become great wellsprings of secret power within their own societies whose operations have provoked events to the point where the governments which they were created to serve have either teetered on the brink of disaster or actually fallen. In subsequent chapters, the authors attempt to present a portrait of contemporary espionage by describing the organizations, personalities, and operations of the espionage establishments in the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and Communist China.

The Soviet intelligence organizations are described as formidable powers within the Soviet system with their world-wide communications, dossiers, thousands of agents, border troops, weapons, and wire-tap experts.

The identities of past and present heads of the British intelligence services (MI-5 and MI-6) are revealed and the security scandals in Great Britain resulting from the Maclean, Burgess, and Philby cases are discussed. The authors claim the Profumo--Christine Keeler case caused the retirement of Sir Roger Hollis, MI-5 head, and also ultimately lead to the resignation of Prime Minister Macmillan.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: "THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT"

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is presented in an unfavorable light in that the authors claim its top personnel are of privileged background drawn largely from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton and that it "tends to view itself as the caretaker of an inherited wisdom and the proper judge of sound national behavior." The authors also claim CIA has gone far beyond its original intended role as a foreign intelligence collection agency as evidenced by its home front activities and the creation of its Domestic Operations Division in recent years. The authors call for new machinery in Government to control CIA and its operations.

Red Chinese intelligence activities in Asia and Africa are highlighted. The authors state at present Chinese intelligence activity in the U.S. is limited largely to the collection of unclassified material.

The FBI is highlighted in chapters six, seven, and eight through the case studies presented by the authors on the following three Bureau cases: Baltch case (Soviet illegal agent husband and wife team arrested in July, 1963, but prosecution dropped on orders of Attorney General); Hirsch--Melekh case (Igor Melekh, Soviet national employed by United Nations, and Willie Hirsch, German alien, arrested October, 1960, on espionage charges on evidence obtained through Bureau double agent operation. Prosecution dropped and both allowed to depart U.S.); Butenko case (John Butenko, electrical engineer, and Igor Ivanov, Amtorg employee, arrested October, 1963, and convicted on espionage charges December, 1964, and received 30 and 20-year sentences respectively). The FBI role in these cases is treated most favorably by the authors. In connection with the Baltch case dismissal, the authors point out that from a security standpoint what is important about Soviet spies is that they be caught and this is what the FBI did. "Whether a spy, once caught, is imprisoned or sent home, or traded, is probably a good deal less important than catching him and putting an end to his spying."

In conclusion, the authors reiterate the problems created by the espionage establishments of today, particularly in their ability to promote events by clandestine activity. They admit the U.S. needs its intelligence machinery but warn that it should not be treated as "something sacrosanct, separate and apart from the normal constitutional processes of Congressional and Executive control."

THE PUBLISHER: Random House is the publisher of this book. Bureau relations with this publisher have been most cordial.

ACTION: None, For your information. A more detailed review of this book follows.

APL

Branigan

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THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross

Chapter 1 -- "The Espionage Establishment"

The authors state that since the end of World War II powerful espionage establishments have grown up in every major country in the world. They were created to spy out secrets of other nations. They have also engaged in clandestine political activity, stirring revolts, and overthrowing governments. In the process these intelligence organizations have themselves become great wellsprings of secret power within their own societies. Their operations have provoked events to the point where the governments which they were created to serve have either teetered on the brink of disaster or actually fallen. By way of example the authors cite the retirement of Khrushchev with the assistance of the KGB (Committee of State Security) and the resignation of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan caused by the Profumo case.

The authors point out that espionage establishments tend to attract the elite, privileged, and better-educated members of their societies. In the West, intelligence officers often come from the older, upper-class families. In England and America there runs through the higher echelons of MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) a strong unstated undercurrent of noblesse oblige. The authors assert that the mounting public awareness has had a substantial influence on the real world of espionage. It has affected how governments act in their dealings with one another and helped to bring about a revolution in espionage. They state that spies are no longer disavowed; that today they are traded for one another and publicly acclaimed.

The authors have attempted to present a portrait of contemporary international espionage first, by describing the organizations, personalities, and operations of the espionage establishments of the four major world powers and second, by presenting two detailed case studies to illustrate how Soviet spies work in the United States. The authors then discuss the espionage revolution with principal focus on the background to the major spy trades of the 1960s. Finally, they offer some personal conclusions on the follies, the dangers, and the necessity of the world's second oldest profession.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 2 -- "The Soviet Union"

The authors describe the vast Soviet intelligence organization known as the KGB from its inception in 1917 when it was known as the Cheka to the present time. The various leaders of the organization are identified and factors leading to their rise and fall are presented. For example, the replacement of KGB chief, Vladimir Semichastny, former protege of Khrushchev, with Yuri Andropov, a Brezhnev man, was discussed. The authors explain that the KGB operates abroad extensively through a network of agents placed in its missions, embassies, and official agencies. Its legal operators have official cover and often diplomatic immunity. In the United States they operate through the Embassy, Amtorg, Tass, and the various Soviet United Nations missions.

The authors cite Mr. Hoover's testimony before a House Appropriations Committee in 1965 that "the great bulk of official positions abroad" are used by Soviet intelligence for cover. In addition, the Soviets have "illegal" agents who are usually clothed in the identity of another person. They cite the various identities used by Rudolf Abel and Renio Hayhanen. They explain how such identities are collected by Soviet intelligence such as from passports of American tourists traveling in the Soviet Union or other communist countries or even in Western Europe. They also cite the case of Paul Karl Meyer, an American, who delivered 15 United States passports to Soviet officials in East Berlin in February, 1963.

The authors then discuss methods of communications utilized by illegals such as microdots, codes and ciphers, secret writing, dead drops, radio transmissions, et cetera.

The authors then highlight one of the sections of the KGB which carries out assassinations. It cites several cases and discusses in detail the case of Bogdan Stashynsky, a self-confessed KGB killer, who caused the death of two anti-Soviet emigre leaders in Germany through the use of a poison gun. The authors also mention the Disinformation Section of the KGB, "Department D" which is reportedly designed to defame and discredit United States agencies, particularly CIA.

The authors also describe the organization of the Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) which is smaller than the KGB. They point out that its targets are mainly military and that they operate both legal and illegal agents similar to the KGB. The Guzenko case in Canada is discussed as an example of a GRU operation.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

The authors state that the Soviet intelligence services are formidable instruments of power within the Soviet system with their world-wide communications, dossiers, thousands of agents, border troops, weapons, and wire-tap experts. They also cite the use by Khrushchev of Georgi Bolshakov, a known KGB officer in Washington, D. C., as a secret channel of communication to the late President Kennedy. They also tell the story of how Aleksandr Fomin, the KGB resident in Washington, D. C., was used by Khrushchev during the Cuban missile crisis to make contact with ABC-TV correspondent John Scali who had wide contacts in the United States Government to prepare a formula that eventually became the settlement of this crisis.

Chapter 3 -- 'Great Britain'

The authors reveal Sir Dick Goldsmith White as the head of the highly secret British Secret Service (MI-6) and the location of its secret headquarters at number 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London, England, telephone number Whitehall 2730. White is described as one of the most powerful but least known men in England. The authors also reveal the head of MI-5, British counterpart of the FBI, as Sir Roger Hollis until his retirement and succession by Edward M. Furnival-Jones. They claim Hollis's retirement was due to the Profumo affair because of his failure to fully inform Prime Minister Macmillan of this case. They claim that the scandal ultimately led to the resignation of Macmillan in October, 1963.

In describing the organizations, the authors claim that most of the upper-level MI-5 and MI-6 personnel come from Oxford and Cambridge and then trace the beginning of British intelligence from 1573 to its present state. They claim that MI-5 and MI-6 were actually created about four years prior to World War I. Some of the more noted heads of these organizations in the past are identified, such as Major General Sir Stewart Graham Menzies and Sir Percy Sillitoe. The authors also discuss the British intelligence organization, Special Operations Executive, which was set up by Winston Churchill in 1940 independent of MI-5 and MI-6 to perform war-time sabotage. It was disbanded in January, 1946. The authors then discuss the defections of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, British Foreign Office officials to the Soviet Union in May, 1951, and the suspicion of the involvement of Kim Philby, a MI-6 official, as the "third man" who had tipped

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

them off as being under suspicion by British authorities as Soviet agents. The authors mention that Sillitoe was the MI-5 chief at the time of these defections. They mention a speech by Macmillan in the House of Commons in 1955 when he was Foreign Secretary in which he absolved Philby. Later, in 1963 Philby was publicly identified as a Soviet agent.

The authors also discuss another major security scandal involving the theft of secrets from the Portland Naval Base in England, the Lonsdale case. The authors report that in March, 1961, after the Lonsdale case, Prime Minister Macmillan appointed a committee to find out what had gone wrong with British security. Less than a month later the George Blake case came to light. Blake, an MI-6 agent had been exposed as having been a Soviet agent since 1951. Macmillan then set up another committee to study security problems brought on by the Lonsdale and Blake cases. In March, 1962, the John Vassall case broke. Vassall, a British Admiralty employee, admitted being a Soviet agent since 1954 when he was compromised by the Soviets while assigned to the British Embassy in Moscow because of homosexuality.

According to the authors a book was compiled by MI-5 in 1964 entitled "Their Trade is Treachery" for distribution to the Foreign Office and other employees to warn them against enemy espionage. They claim that this was not only a behind-the-scenes attempt by the British to counter the spy cases that plagued Britain in the 1960s but was also a broader effort to reassure Washington. The British knew that the espionage cases revealed has weakened United States confidence in the effectiveness of British security. As a result, British and United States intelligence do not work together as harmoniously as they should. Each complains about lack of information from the other, according to the authors.

The authors state that historically the British have been superbly discreet in keeping their secret intelligence machinery (MI-5 and MI-6) out of view, partly through tradition and partly through the D notice system and the law. The D notice system is described as machinery by which the British Government can suppress information which it desires to keep out of the news media. The authors assert that Britain has turned a nineteenth-century virtue into a twentieth-century fault and in this modern era of high-speed communications and insistent news media, such restrictions become a political liability. When a spy scandal does strike in England, the public interest is focused on the intelligence agencies.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 4 -- "The United States"

The authors open this chapter by reviewing the personal history, background, and career of Richard Helms, current Director of CIA. He is described as one of the small group of former OSS (Office of Strategic Services) men who began with the new Agency created in 1947 and was destined to move up. However, he suffered a fair share of frustration in his rise to the top. In 1958 he was expected to move up from number two to number one in the Plans Division (which runs covert operations) but Allen Dulles passed him over for Richard M. Bissell, Jr., former Yale Economics Professor who ran the U-2 program and the abortive attempt to invade Cuba in 1961. In 1962 when Bissell was eased out over the Bay of Pigs, Helms finally became Deputy Director for Plans only to find out that Lyman Kirkpatrick, an OSS and CIA veteran and Princeton graduate had been inserted above him in the chain of command as Executive Director, a new position created by John A. McCone, Dulles's successor.

In 1965 when McCone resigned, President Johnson appointed a Texan, retired Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., who subsequently failed to meet the President's expectations. CIA professionals reportedly complained about Raborn's supposed lack of knowledge, experience and intellectual sophistication. Fourteen months later Raborn resigned to enter private industry and Helms was appointed Director in June, 1966.

The authors claim that many present and former members of CIA hierarchy lived in the distinguished Georgetown section of Washington. The wealth and social status of high CIA officials has made the Agency sensitive to suggestions that it is a closed, upper-class club, a perpetuation of the caste consciousness, according to the authors. They say CIA concedes that the top 20 men have always been largely drawn from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, et cetera, and within the 20, a substantial percentage have been members of America's first families.

The authors charge that the privileged background of many top CIA men has resulted in a certain Anglophilia in the Agency. Further, CIA "tends to view itself as the caretaker of an inherited wisdom and the proper judge of sound national behavior." They described the Agency as self-confident, somewhat obtuse about the yearnings of the common man and untroubled by the elitist implications of secret government.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

They say this attitude was concisely expressed by Robert Amory, Jr. Deputy Director for Intelligence from 1952 to 1962, a Harvard man, who stated that press disclosures of CIA's links with private groups early in 1967 were "a commentary on the immaturity of our society. We have a free motherland in England that has had a secret service going back to the time of Queen Elizabeth and they just don't talk about it. . . ."

The authors claim CIA's mode of operations reflects this frame of mind. In 1948 when for the first time ways were being sought to conduct covert operations in peace time, the initial reaction of CIA was not to turn to Congress for money and approval but to pass the hat among wealthy friends at New York's Brook Club. Further, to run its fronts and offices in scores of cities, CIA officials have often turned to old friends and classmates, many of whom have served a tour in OSS or CIA. The authors identify some of them as Morris Hadley, one-time head of the Carnegie Foundation, son of a former Yale President; Eli Whitney Debevoise, former Deputy United States High Commissioner in Germany; and John Hay Whitney, former Ambassador to Great Britain and owner of the "New York Herald Tribune."

They assert that although it was assumed that when CIA was created that it was restricted to foreign operations, its home front activities had become so extensive by 1964 that a special section, the Domestic Operations Division, was secretly created to handle it. When CIA moved into its 46 million dollar home in Langley in 1961, most people including members of Congress assumed that the Agency had moved out of Washington as it said it would. But soon new CIA offices were popping up all over the downtown area. The authors then identify several buildings in downtown Washington connected with CIA.

Other activities attributed to CIA have been its continuing connection with Cuban exiles following the Bay of Pigs and involvement with other emigre groups in the United States. The authors cite a slander suit brought by Eerik Heine, an Estonian refugee living in Canada against Juri Raus, an Estonian employed by CIA. Raus had charged Heine publicly with being a Russian agent and not the authentic freedom fighter he claimed to be.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Another activity attributed to CIA has been its extensive involvement in the academic community and its subsidization of the National Student Association which was exposed by Ramparts magazine. Vice-President Humphrey in commenting on this situation in February, 1967, is quoted as stating in part, "I am not at all happy about what the CIA has been doing and I am sure that out of this - - - will come a reformation of that Agency with closer supervision of its activities." CIA's involvement was defended by other Government officials as a necessary expedient of the cold war dating back to a time in the early 1950s when the communists were bidding to capture various international groups. Nevertheless, President Johnson ordered an investigation by a three-man group which recommended a ban on channeling covert Government money to "any educational, philanthropic, or cultural organization." The President adopted the recommendation.

CIA also has been reportedly conducting a multitude of domestic operations under several classified National Security Council directives. For example, CIA can question persons within the United States provided it first checks with the FBI. Also, it can sign contracts with colleges to tap their fund of foreign expertise.

The authors point out that the Eisenhower administration sought to exercise a greater measure of control over CIA when in 1954 the National Security Council created a high-level body called the "Special Group" consisting of the Director of CIA, the President's advisor for national security affairs, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and an undersecretary of State. This group was supposed to authorize all covert operations and any expenditure of more than \$10,000 that might have embarrassing political implications. It is also supposed to make sure the President is personally informed of all important undertakings of CIA.

According to the authors, there have been instances in which important CIA operations have been conducted without the knowledge of the President. Also, those who serve on the "Special Group" are too busy with their permanent jobs to provide detailed scrutiny of operations before they are approved and to police them as they are carried out. Also, in Congress CIA is supposed to be watched by three informal committees. Several attempts were made to supplant these committees with a Joint Committee on Intelligence equipped with a professional staff. But the proposal was defeated.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

CIA spending is monitored by the International Division of the Budget Bureau which controls CIA's total appropriation, but is in no position to exercise fiscal control over individual operations. As of 1967, CIA was spending \$1,500,000,000 a year.

In 1966 Senator Fulbright submitted a resolution which would have created a Senate committee on intelligence operations to act as a watchdog over CIA but it was defeated according to the authors because of the fear by some Senators that Senator Wayne Morse would have to sit on such committee. It was their belief that Morse, an unpredictable man, should not be trusted with delicate secrets in time of war.

The authors feel it is time to replace the obsolete machinery for control of CIA and to establish a visible and credible guardian of intelligence which will reassure the American people that the necessary secret instruments of their Government are servants, not masters, of the national will.

Chapter 5 -- "Communist China"

The authors identify the overlord of Chinese intelligence as K'ang Sheng, the number five man in the Chinese communist hierarchy. He is the Director of the Social Affairs Department, the Chinese Communist Party security intelligence arm in Peking. The authors state that foreign intelligence operations are delegated by the Social Affairs Department to two other central organs of the Party, the United Front Workers Department and the International Liaison Department. The former acts as the principal link with the fifteen million Chinese who live abroad and seeks to obtain their support. Also this department endeavors to get the talented Chinese among them to return home. Two of its prize catches have been Ch'ien Hsueh-shen, a United States trained engineer who developed Red China's first nuclear missile (he returned to China in 1955) and General Li Tsung-jen, former Vice President of Nationalist China (he returned to China in 1965).

Red China's foreign espionage is reportedly carried out through its embassies abroad. As of 1967 Peking had representations in 50 countries. Where it is not able to operate an embassy, it seeks to establish either a trade mission or a bureau of the New China News Agency (NCNA) to act as a front for clandestine activity. Where neither is possible, it tries to gain admission for visiting delegations.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

The authors assert that although Southeast Asia has been the target for Red Chinese intelligence, its hand has shown elsewhere in Asia and also in Africa. In 1964, Red Chinese diplomatic officials were charged with efforts to subvert the Government of Nepal. The same year the Red Chinese Embassy in Sudan was implicated in the passing of arms and money to stir up riots which led to the downfall of the military government. In 1965 the Red Chinese Embassy in Ceylon was active in the unsuccessful efforts to reelect Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike as Prime Minister. In the same year in Malawi the Red Chinese Ambassador to neighboring Tanzania was cited as "the steering hand" in a plot to overthrow the government. In Kenya the Red Chinese were denounced for secretly shipping arms through the country and for bankrolling a network of agents. Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown while visiting Peking in February, 1966. The new Government of Ghana accused Nkrumah of having established, with Red Chinese assistance, six spy schools for the subversion of other African countries. In the Middle East the Red Chinese Embassy in Damascus, Syria, was Peking's headquarters in the Arab world. Its chief task was to neutralize Soviet influence and encourage the formation of pro-Chinese communist groups.

The authors claim that the NCNA maintains correspondents and stringers in more than 50 countries and that some of its correspondents as well as members of various Red Chinese trade delegations have been arrested and expelled from various countries for espionage and subversion. They report that in 1960 a special school was set up in Peking to train Latin-American communists in subversion and violence and that pro-Chinese communist parties have been established in some of the South American countries.

Peking reportedly has had difficulty in establishing a solid footing in Europe. The authors point out that their Embassy in Switzerland is the center of its spy operations in Europe, and they maintain over 200 personnel there. They state that in June, 1965, the Swiss Government warned the Red Chinese Ambassador concerning his "irregular activities." Peking also reportedly operates in Europe from its base in Albania and through the pro-Chinese Belgian Communist Party headed by Jacques Grippa who reportedly receives \$100,000 a year from Red China.

According to the authors, Peking's intelligence activities in the United States are limited largely to the massive collection of unclassified material. They cite statements of Mr. Hoover before House Appropriation Subcommittees in 1965 and 1966 concerning the security threat presented by Red China to the United States.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 6 -- "The Illegals"

The authors present in considerable detail the Bureau investigation involving the Soviet illegal agents using the assumed names of Robert and Joy Ann Baltch, who operated in the United States from the late 1950s until their arrests by Bureau Agents in Washington, D. C., on espionage conspiracy charges on July 2, 1963. Also arrested in New York on the same date as co-conspirators in this case were Ivan Egorov, a Soviet national employed at the United Nations, and his wife, Aleksandra. In 1963 the Egorovs were allowed to return to the Soviet Union in exchange for two Americans held by the Soviet Government. In October, 1964, the charges against the Baltchs were dropped at the beginning of their trial on motion of the Government in the interest of national security and they were allowed to depart the United States. It is the authors' opinion that this case was dropped because of a microphone in the Baltch apartment which, according to Attorney General Katzenbach, tainted the case. The Government had admitted on the record that a microphone had been used in the case but that no evidence or leads had been obtained.

In defense of the FBI the authors point out that the FBI acted within its authority in bugging the Baltch apartment and they cite the statement of the Solicitor General to the United States Supreme Court in 1966 that the FBI had blanket authority to use electronic eavesdropping devices in national security and certain other cases. The authors also point out that from the security point of view, what is important about Soviet spies is that they be caught, and this the FBI did. The authors stress that the FBI found them, watched them, and unraveled their various identities. They state, "whether a spy, once caught, is imprisoned, or sent home, or traded, is probably a good deal less important than catching him and putting an end to his spying. The O. Henry ending to the Baltch case was scarcely a triumph for the GRU, whose ring was broken and whose agents were exposed."

NOTE: The Baltch case was not dropped because of the microphone as claimed by the authors, but rather to prevent the disclosure of certain confidential techniques and sources used in this case which have never been made public for security reasons.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 7 -- "The City of Magic"

The Bureau case involving Willie Hirsch, alias John Gilmore, German alien, and Igor Melekh, a Soviet national who had been employed at the United Nations, is presented in this chapter. In 1958 Hirsch had approached in Chicago, Illinois, William D. McCuaig, whom he had known since 1942, to act as a secret "consultant" for the Soviet Government. McCuaig reported this contact to the Bureau and agreed to cooperate. At a second meeting in Chicago Hirsch introduced McCuaig to an individual identified as "Peter" who asked McCuaig to obtain aerial photographs of the Chicago area and to make a map of the area designating military and other strategic sites. Other assignments as well as money were given by "Peter" to McCuaig in future meetings. In October, 1960, Melekh and Hirsch were arrested on espionage conspiracy charges but were not prosecuted. Melekh was allowed to return to the Soviet Union and Hirsch voluntarily departed for Czechoslovakia in lieu of deportation.

The authors claim that the dropping of these prosecutions was actually a trade engineered by the Kennedy administration for the release by the Soviets several months before of the two surviving crew members of a United States Air Force RB-47 reconnaissance plane which was shot down by the Soviets for allegedly violating the Soviet border. President Kennedy had denied any connection between these two matters.
*identified as Igor Melekh

Chapter 3 -- "The Espionage Revolution"

The authors discuss the various spy trades that have taken place during the past decade beginning with the RB-47 fliers in 1961 and point out that as unthinkable as such actions might have been in the past it was becoming standard procedure. This also meant that nations were admitting for the first time that they had spies, for to trade spy is to concede that he exists. They cite the following trades: exchange of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers for Colonel Rudolf Abel in February, 1962; exchange of the Bay of Pig prisoners -- survivors of the CIA invasion of Cuba for food and drugs in December, 1962; exchange of three CIA electronics experts caught tapping wires of the New China News Agency in Havana, Cuba for four Cubans in jail in New York City in April, 1963; exchange of Ivan and Aleksandra Egorov for two Americans, Marvin Makinen and Reverend Walter Ciszek in October, 1963; and exchange of Gordon Lonsdale, KGB illegal, for Greville Wynne, British citizen in April, 1964.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

The authors then present in some detail the Bureau case involving John Butenko, American engineer, and Igor Ivanov, an Amtorg employee, and several other Soviet nationals who were arrested by Bureau Agents in October, 1963. All Soviets except Ivanov enjoyed diplomatic immunity. Butenko and Ivanov were convicted and sentenced to 30 and 20 years respectively.

The authors point out that the Russians have attempted to trade Ivanov for at least four Americans arrested in the Soviet Union without success. They identify these Americans as Peter Landerman, college student who was involved in an automobile accident in Russia resulting in the death of a Soviet citizen for which he received a three-year sentence; Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University whom the Soviets attempted to compromise while he was in Russia as a tourist; Newcomb Mott who was arrested for allegedly illegally crossing the Soviet border from Norway, was sentenced to 18 months, and was subsequently found dead (the Russians claimed that he had committed suicide); and Buel Ray Wortham, ex-United States Army lieutenant who was convicted of buying rubles on the black market and stealing a statue of a bear from a hotel in Leningrad.

The authors also mention the efforts of the Soviets to free Morris and Lona Cohen, an American couple convicted with Gordon Lonsdale in the Portland naval secrets case in England. They have been unsuccessful in that regard.

The authors point out that there is no reason to think that spy trades will not continue to take place in the future. They state that the trend toward exaltation of spies by both the East and the West was a logical outgrowth of the espionage revolution. First, captured spies were acknowledged. Then, spies were traded. The campaign to honor Soviet spies began shortly after Khrushchev's overthrow in 1964 when the Hero of the Soviet Union award was conferred posthumously upon Richard Sorge, Soviet agent executed by the Japanese during World War II. The authors mention that in May, 1965, Moscow admitted publicly for the first time that Abel was a Soviet spy and had been decorated for valor.

As additional evidence of the recognition of spies by both the East and West, the authors mention the various spy memoirs which have been published in recent years such as the "Greville Wynne's Story," the Lonsdale story, and "The Penkovskiy Papers."

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 9 -- "On Espionage"

In recapitulation the authors state that until modern times spying was largely restricted to periods of war. With few exceptions governments did not maintain large powerful spy establishments. However, today we live most of the time in a state suspended between war and peace. The more we spend on security the more insecure we seem to feel. We demand arms for our protection and more and more secret intelligence to reassure ourselves that the protection is adequate.

Continuing, the authors point out that thus the large intelligence services developed in World War II have been retained, refined, and enlarged for the prosecution of the Cold War. These agencies claim to be the first line of defense in the nuclear age. At the same time, the espionage establishments have created grave problems, particularly in their ability to provoke events by their clandestine activity. They cite by way of example that during the Eisenhower administration American policy was based on the assumption that the Soviet Union had set a specific date for an all-out surprise attack on the United States. This assumption grew out of the fearful interpretations put on intelligence information at the height of the Cold War. It motivated Eisenhower to approve the U-2 program and led the world close to the nuclear brink. They claim that the espionage establishments have also created dangers within their own societies. With respect to the United States, the authors claim that particularly difficult problems have been created. The American people have traditionally dismantled their armed forces during times of peace and until World War II had no formal espionage service. The Cold War brought about the creation of clandestine institutions to fight it. These institutions engaged in actions which ran counter to conventional morality and the nation's Puritan ethic. The Government felt it necessary to hide these actions and to deny their existence. This led it into untenable public positions and to the mistaken conclusion that it was necessary to supplement the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness with the right to lie.

They continue that today there is a widening sense of alienation between the American Government and the people. So much confusion has been sown in recent years that large segments of the population are willing to believe almost anything, no matter how wild; and to disbelieve anything, no matter how sensible, that their national leaders tell them. This is not

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

a healthy climate for America and could result in extremism. The authors claim that we are on the way of becoming a nation of disbelievers. Too often we have taken the position that the end justifies the means and that we must "fight fire with fire." They stress that such a philosophy runs completely counter to America's image of itself. They quote Richard Bissell, former CIA official as conceding that CIA agents sometimes undertook actions "that were contrary to their moral precepts" but contended that "the morality of - - - cold war is so infinitely easier than the morality of almost any kind of hot war that I never encountered this as a serious problem."

The authors contend that if it is not a serious problem for the individual agent it remains a serious problem for the American people. The authors concede the need of the United States for its intelligence machinery but warn that it should not be treated as "something sacrosanct, separate and apart from the normal constitutional processes of congressional and executive control."

APL

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TREAT AS YELLOW

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

November 7, 1967

R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Deakin

BOOK REVIEW: "WORKERS'
PARADISE LOST"
BY EUGENE LYONS
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

AUTHOR:

We have had limited but cordial relations with Eugene Lyons. He was born in Russia and worked for the Soviet news agency, Tass, from 1923 to 1927. Then he spent several more years in Russia as a correspondent for United Press International. On leaving Russia in the middle nineteen thirties, he wrote anticommunist material. He is presently a senior editor with "The Reader's Digest." Lyons once criticized the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," for not being anticommunist enough.

BOOK:

"Workers' Paradise Lost," copy attached, is subtitled "Fifty Years of Soviet Communism: A Balance Sheet." Its recent publication was timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union's "October Revolution." Lyons sets up 21 myths of Soviet communism and explains how each is a product of communist propaganda. For example, he notes that the Soviet communists did not gain power through a revolution, but rather through a counterrevolution against a moderate socialist government. He demonstrates that Russia's economy would have grown more rapidly under capitalism.

Lyons details the cost to the Russian people of communism, the cost in lives, the cost in terror, the cost in lack of economic progress. He shows that the so-called "liberalization" in Russia, both in economic theory and in the easing of restrictions on intellectuals, is not a change initiated by the communist rulers, but rather the result of pressure from the people. Lyons reports little known resistance to the communist rulers from within Russia and shows how this "liberalization" is caused by the continuing resistance of the people.

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED

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① - 62-46855 (Book Review file) *Copy of memo*

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TREAT AS YELLOW

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-17

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

BOOK REVIEW: "WORKERS'
PARADISE LOST" BY
EUGENE LYONS

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The only mention of the FBI or the Director in this book occurs on page 104 where Lyons quotes from the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," concerning the number of persons who have fled communism.

ACTION:

That this book be maintained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

TREAT AS YELLOW

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"China, Roots of Madness" by Theodore H. White,
W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, New York,
publication scheduled for January 29, 1968.
Price of book not known.

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

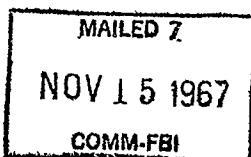
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9-30-68
Am.B.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence, as reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"In the Shadow of Dallas, A Primer on the Assassination of President Kennedy" published by Ramparts Magazine, Inc., 301 Broadway, San Francisco, California. The price is not known. This 96-page book is a compilation of opinions concerning the assassination.

- 1 - Crime Research, Crime Research Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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NOTE: Book requested by SA T. D. Haddock, Crime Research, for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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NOV 22 1967

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NOV 16 1967

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"~~The~~ ~~KKK~~: The Invisible Empire" by David Lowe.
W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, New York,
\$4.50.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

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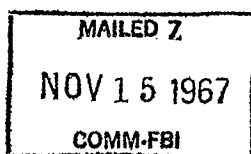
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NOTE: Book requested by SA J. L. Martin, Racial Intelligence Section, for reference purposes. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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62-46855-516

NOV 16 1967



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PAV
A.M.D.

1 Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 Mr. B. M. Suttler

LEGAT, Hong Kong

November 17, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 Mr. R. W. Smith
1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- See 62-46855-559.*
1. "I Was in the Service of MAO Tse-tung's Secret Agents" by CH'EN Han-po.
(Additional information not available.)
 2. "An Analysis of the Chinese Communists' Secret Service Organizations" by WANG Hai-po. Published 1953 by Freedom Front, Hong Kong.
(Books should be English-language editions)

1 Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
1 Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

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REC-60

62-46855-517

NOV 17 1967

NOTE: Books, requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, believed to be of value as references since little is known about Chinese secret service organizations. After carding by Bureau Library where books are not now available, books will be charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS. The price of the books is not known.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 11/15/67

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/8/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Soviet
Union: The Fifty Years" edited by HARRISON E. SALISBURY.

EX-102

REC- 23

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed
in Bureau
Library.
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AMB.

62-46855-518

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NOV 20 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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53 NOV 27 1967



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 11/21/67

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "KKK: The
Invisible Empire" by DAVID LOWE.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)
1-New York

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ENCLOSURE

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filed in Bu. Library
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NOV 22 1967

RESEARCH-SAT



NOV 28 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/21/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "China in the
Year 2001" by ELIZABETH COMBER (also known as Han Suyin).

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2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-New York

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RESEARCH SATELLITE



4 DEC 5 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: November 21, 1967

FROM : M. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF
"PRIVACY AND FREEDOM"
BY ALAN F. WESTIN

Tolson _____
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SYNOPSIS

"Privacy and Freedom" by author Alan F. Westin, who covers the following topics in his 487 page book: Part One: "THE FUNCTIONS OF PRIVACY AND SURVEILLANCE IN SOCIETY." Part Two: "NEW TOOLS FOR INVADING PRIVACY." Part Three: "AMERICAN SOCIETY'S STRUGGLE FOR CONTROLS: FIVE CASE STUDIES." Part Four: "POLICY CHOICES FOR THE 1970's."

The dust cover advertisement states: "This important book...grows from a study made by the author with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation and under the sponsorship of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York."

There are several references to the Director and about 20 references to the FBI. Most of the references are factual statements which have appeared previously in print.

Only one statement in the book, which appears to be an opinion of the author, is derogatory and untrue. Page 208: "Perhaps the disclosure of FBI bugs without the knowledge of the Attorney General, plus Mr. Hoover's weakening power position in Congress, means the end of one of the three major positions in the classic Congressional stand-off, the position favoring taps and bugs under executive authorization and without court-order supervision...."

The author appears to express confidence in the FBI when, on page 391, in discussing theories on new legislation, he states: "My own initial feeling is that federal technological surveillance should be limited to the FBI and possibly a few other law enforcement agencies (such as the Secret Service) in the following situations: telephone tapping in kidnapping cases; taps or bugs in espionage and intelligence work and specified crimes involving national security;" etc. ...

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70 DEC 22 1967
DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
BMS:lgy (7)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

CONTINUED - OVER

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CRIME RESEARCH

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Jones to Bishop Memorandum
RE: BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:



George Sokolsky, in his 7/5/55 "Washington Post" article, discussed Westin's article entitled: "The Constitution and Loyalty Programs." [redacted]

b6
b7C



[redacted] The April, 1959, issue of "The Yale Law Journal" contained Westin's review of "Masters of Deceit," which contained some harsh critical comments of the Director's book as well as some favorable comments. The Director in speaking of Westin's review said: "He is either a 'nut' or a 'sleeper.' H."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

[Handwritten signatures and initials: P, J, TEB, RB, and others]

DETAILS ON NEXT PAGE

DETAILS

"Privacy and Freedom" by author Alan F. Westin, covers the following topics in his 487 page book: Part One: "THE FUNCTIONS OF PRIVACY AND SURVEILLANCE IN SOCIETY." Part Two: "NEW TOOLS FOR INVADING PRIVACY." Part Three: "AMERICAN SOCIETY'S STRUGGLE FOR CONTROLS: FIVE CASE STUDIES." Part Four: "POLICY CHOICES FOR THE 1970's."

The dust cover advertisement states: "This important book...grows from a study made by the author with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation and under the sponsorship of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York."

References to the Director and the FBI in this book are as follows:

Page 88: "In 1966 an assistant FBI director was granted a patent for a commercial 'bug-proof' room-within-a-room, with transparent walls and furniture, including an air space between the walls full of 'masking sound' "... etc.

Page 101: "Our press celebrates the eavesdropping exploits of the CIA and the FBI and applauds the scientific advances that made possible our U-2 camera flights and Samos spy satellites."

Page 119: On this page Westin states that fifty different federal agencies have substantial investigative and enforcement functions; and provide a corps of more than 20,000 "investigators" working for agencies such as the FBI, Naval Intelligence, etc. He delves into electronic-surveillance activities and says the proficiency in the use of equipment was concentrated in a few civilian agencies such as the FBI and Treasury, and military intelligence agencies and CIA. He discusses the increase of new technical surveillances since 1950 and a series of incidents and disclosures between 1965-1967 "cast grave doubt on FBI statements of its own surveillance activities." On pages 119, 120 and 121, he discusses FBI taps in Las Vegas, Kansas City, and Washington, D. C.

Page 146: A chart on this page reflects the statistics of 13 federal agencies which gave polygraph tests in 1963 and on page 147 the FBI is mentioned as one of the agencies which tested witnesses.

CONTINUED - OVER

DETAILS (Continued)

Page 159: "The Department of Defense has fourteen million life histories in its security files, the Civil Service eight million, and the FBI an unknown number (though it admits to some 100,000 on Communist 'sympathizers' alone)."

Page 162: "The FBI has set up a National Crime Information Center which provides a random-access computer facility collating records from federal and local law-enforcement agencies on wanted persons, stolen cars, and other stolen property."

Page 173: Author mentions Director's name during the course of a paragraph on FBI wiretaps in "National Security cases" and cites several FBI cases including the case of Judith Coplon and similar cases during the 1940's.

Page 176: The 1940 Interstate Commerce Committee report on wire-tapping is discussed. Attorney General Jackson announced, subsequent to issuance of the report, that the FBI would no longer tap wires. The author then says: "In less than a year if not sooner, however, the FBI was tapping wires again Attorney General Jackson, J. Edgar Hoover, and President Roosevelt urged Congress to legalize interceptions in security investigations."

Page 177: Judith Coplon case is discussed by author. He states Judge Sylvester Ryan reminded the Justice Department that wiretapping by FBI remained "unlawful and prohibited," despite the Attorney General's authorizations of these interceptions.

Pages 181 - 182: Data on wire-tap hearings held by a subcommittee of the House in 1953 are discussed here. Author points out on page 182, that a last-minute conference with Attorney General Brownell and Mr. Hoover changed the mind of Congressman Keating (R - N.Y.) to take a more lenient attitude toward wire-taps.

Page 186: The Pennsylvania law forbids federal as well as state and local officers to install wire-taps, thus "making it a crime for FBI or Treasury agents to install taps within the borders of the state."

Page 195: Author discusses 1962 Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on proposals to outlaw private wiretapping and to authorize limited law enforcement taps, "sponsored by the Kennedy administration and defended before the Committee by Attorney General Robert Kennedy."

Pages 196, 97 and 98: Discussion of Long Committee Hearings in 1964-66 on surveillance activities by Federal agencies.

Page 205: Author mentions 5 million dollar damage suit made against FBI Agents for installing listening devices in Freemont Hotel President's offices.

Page 207: National poll on wiretapping conducted in 1966 at the "height of Congressional exposes of bugged martinis and FBI eavesdropping" are discussed here and opinion statistics are given.

Page 208: Author discusses situation in the late 1960's compared to what "may be our choices a decade from now." In the short-term situation, it may be that the Congressional stalemate of the past fifty years may soon be brought to an end. "Perhaps the disclosure of FBI bugs without the knowledge of the Attorney General, plus Mr. Hoover's weakening power position in Congress, means the end of one of the three major positions in the classic Congressional stand-off, the position favoring taps and bugs under executive authorization and without court-order supervision." And the author continues on and on, with his personal theories.

Page 230: On polygraphs the author says: "Because of J. Edgar Hoover's skepticism about the conclusiveness of polygraph readings, only the Director or one of his two Associate Directors can authorize the administration of a polygraph test, and these officials turned down 265 of the 353 field requests in 1964. In all, the FBI used polygraphs in 593 out of more than 600,000 investigative matters in 1964."

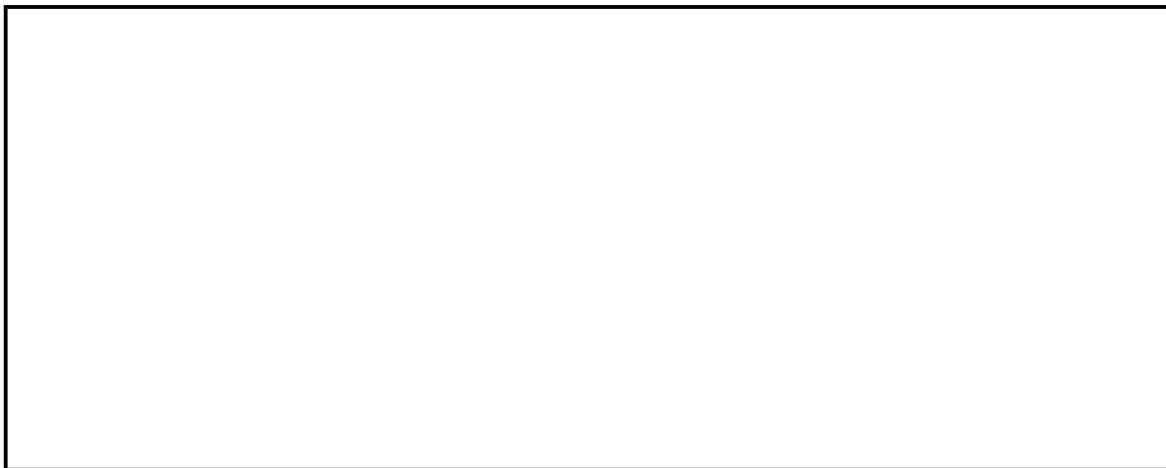
Page 299: Author quotes from a 1961 speech made by Bernard Benson, president of a computer-manufacturing company, who raised the privacy issue in a speech he made. Benson said more and more information is being collected about every American these days. If it continues, Benson warned, eventually all of this information will be computerized and all Americans will be "at the mercy of the man who pushes the button to make the machine remember." On the tapes will be each individual's entire history--"your FBI record, your childhood diseases and the attitudes of your parents, your school records, employment records, tax records, contributions to charity and even the records of your charge accounts and credit cards."

Page 317 - 318: A Budget Bureau consultant, E. S. Dunn, Jr., prepared a report in 1965 which recommended implementation of a national data

DETAILS (Continued)

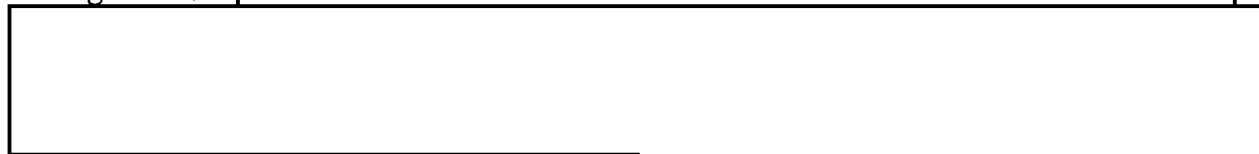
center. The press and magazines expressed alarm. On page 313 the author said Dunn testified before Senator Long's committee at which time he said that FBI records would probably not be included in a national data center.

Pages 388 - 391: On these pages the author sets forth his views on "Guidelines for New Wiretapping-Eavesdropping Statutes." He feels there is an acute need for new legislation and offers his suggestions on pages 388, 389 and 390. On page 391 he states: "My own initial judgement is that federal technological surveillance should be limited to the FBI and possibly a few other law-enforcement agencies (such as the Secret Service) in the following situations: telephone tapping in kidnapping cases; taps or bugs in espionage and intelligence work and specified crimes involving national security; and physical surveillance when directly necessary to prevent the taking of a life by criminal violence."



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George Sokolsky, in his 7/5/55 "Washington Post" article, discussed Westin's article entitled: "The Constitution and Loyalty Programs." [REDACTED]



[REDACTED] The April, 1959, issue of "The Yale Law Journal" contained Westin's review of "Masters of Deceit," which contained some harsh critical comments of the Director's book as well as some favorable comments. The Director in speaking of Westin's review said: "He is either a 'nut' or a 'sleeper.' H."

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler

SAC, New York

December 4, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are requested to obtain one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present" by Harold Cruse. (Morrow, 11/17/67, \$8.95)

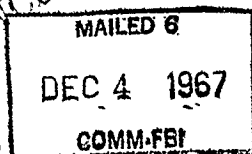
1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book, requested for review by SA T.D. Rushing, RIS, will be useful to Racial Intelligence Section for background information and investigations in the racial field. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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ENCLOSURE



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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Radical Negro

Intellectuals Severely Thrashed

By **Robert C. Maynard**

Washington Post Staff Writer

THE NEGRO INTELLECTUAL is laid bare, scraped to the bone and found wanting in this protracted and angry assessment. Harold Cruse's villains in particular are those Negro intellectuals whom he believes were captives of the Communists, but he thrashes all but a few of the radical Negroes of the past several generations.

The book is destined to have a profound racial dilemma in America.

Not since the heated debates over Booker T. Washington and Marcus Garvey has the Negro intellectual leader been subject to the kind of examination Cruse, a Harlem Negro writer and critic, employs.

Though facts are sometimes carelessly assembled and conclusions sometimes unjustified, the book will stand for some time.

The book's concern is principally with the radical Negro intellectual, the title thus is misleading. And ironically inappropriate titles are a major part of Cruse's concern, particularly the labels that have been placed on the Negro movements.

"The so-called black revolution," Cruse declares, "is a gross misnomer because there is nothing in the over-all strategy of this movement that aims at the reorganization of anything, including itself."

To amplify the point, he also says, "the Negro movement, in all its ideologies from integrationism to the various blends of nationalism, is in crisis."

And thus we come to the heart of the matter: At the doorstep of the radical Negro intellectual is laid a major indictment for a failure to create a viable and independent ideology to effect the liberation of the black masses from racial oppression.

That these intellectuals have failed, Cruse demonstrates quite well. The reader can only wish, however, that the author had added to his acute analysis some kind of program he would advocate. There is, moreover, a disturbing reliance in this study on the notion of a Communist demon across the path of an independent Negro leadership.

It is this aspect of the book, with Communist ideologists popping up in some unlikely places, that will fuel much of the debate over its validity. The book's power is seriously

Book Review

The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present

By Harold Cruse. (Morrow, 594 pp., \$8.95).

compromised by the ease with which Cruse trots out the Communist brush for a little dab here and there to account for failures that don't otherwise fit his analysis.

A cultural critic of long-standing, Cruse relies heavily on the theater for his analysis of the failures of the Negro intellectual. In so doing, he raises another specter: The role of ethnicity in Negro movements.

Lorraine Hansberry the late prize-winning playwright, is harshly dealt with because "her pro-Jewishness was always well-known." And creative writers of the stature of novelist Paule Marshall are suspect because of their West Indian heritage.

If the reader is tempted to exasperation by this aspect of Cruse, he might bear in mind that for good or ill he has tackled questions rarely discussed.

The coalition of white leftists and blacks of various political persuasions are the crux of Cruse's *bete Noire*—or perhaps *bete blanche* would be preferable.

Referring to the abortive Freedom Now party of the early 1960s, Cruse says:

"If anyone wonders why the ghetto has inspired such terrorist trends as are now prevalent, he should have been a quiet, unseen spectator at the Freedom Now party meetings in Harlem. These meetings inconspicuously showed that all white socialist and leftist trends should be banned from the ghettos, using any means possible to enforce their exclusion. Black leftists are disoriented prisoners of white leftists. No matter how militant they sound, they are no more than hacks mouthing empty phrases of a bankrupt tradition."

One mildly hankers for some documentation of so total a denunciation. But Cruse does not document some of his most sweeping charges.

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DeLoach

Mohr

Bishop

Casper

Callahan

Conrad

Felt

Gale

Rosen

Sullivan

Tavel

Trotter

Tele. Room

Holmes

Gandy

The Washington Post

Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington)

The Sunday Star (Washington)

Daily News (New York)

Sunday News (New York)

New York Post

The New York Times

The Sun (Baltimore)

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

Date NOV 18 1967

Letter to Sac, NY. 12/4/67, AMB:st

ENCLOSURE

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Harsh as his judgment of the Negro leftist is, Cruse has hardly less contempt for the black power movement that was Negro leftism's stepchild. Basically he levels a charge against black power advocates that old leftists make against new leftists—that the movement is ahistorical.

In a "Postscript on Black Power" that was tacked on to the original manuscript, Cruse concludes:

"Black power slogans reveal the depth of unpreparedness and the lack of knowledge that go along with the eagerness of the black generation of spokesmen. The farther the Negro gets from his historical antecedents in time the more tenuous become his conceptual ties, the emptier his social conceptions, the more superficial his visions."

Messrs. Carmichael, Brown, et al, will no doubt wish to take up the matter of their "unpreparedness" with Cruse, who will, in his own right, have many defenders.

Perhaps, in the manner of Will Cuppy, Cruse could have called his book "The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody."

For Harold Cruse history began in Harlem in this century. The foundation of his criticism or the radical black establishment of recent years is the Harlem Renaissance Movement of the 1920's. As in every succeeding instance of what Cruse considers to be intellectual failure, he finds the Renaissance failed because it did not address itself to the problems of blackness, but was integrationist instead.

The Renaissance, out of which came such poets as Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, not only failed in Cruse's view, but was "inspired aimlessness" as well. This was so because "the creative edge of the movement has been dulled, the ability of the movement to foment revolutionary ideas . . . has been smothered."

Although much of the book is sharply written, with short and clear sentences that whistle like the edge of the wind, Cruse can occasionally be quite muddy.

The case at hand is the period that overlapped the Harlem Renaissance, the Marcus Garvey movement. Here Cruse gets bogged down in the morass of an attempt to explain what he first had very nearly to create of whole cloth. He would have us believe that as the Garvey movement disintegrated in the late 1920's, it was torn by a rivalry that

pitted West Indians who were Communists against American Negroes who were nationalists. By the time he has paid his respects to all of the exceptions, little is left of the thesis save confusion.

From Garvey, Cruse moves on through all of the significant movements and leaders to the present. He holds them all accountable for the failure to produce a revolutionary ethic for Negroes.

In every case, he criticizes the failure to create and hold to a self-contained philosophy of blackness and revolution. He relies on a notion of political purity that is very nearly virginal in its outlook.

But when, finally, he is confronted with a black power movement that indeed has chased away the whites, is Cruse satisfied with that? No. It lacks historical perspective.

Thus, perhaps unwittingly, the bankruptcy that Cruse ascribes to the Negro freedom movement becomes his own as well. His harsh condemnation of nationalists and integrationists alike brings him and the movement face to face with the wall of defeat and despair that has been the fatal flaw of all revolutionary movements in America in this century. They fail, one and all, because this land is not the fertile field of revolutionary purity.

Without ever stating it in those terms, what Cruse is demanding of the Negro is what the intellectual critics of colonial countries have demanded: A pure nationalist revolution to oust interlopers.

To place the ghetto in that context, or, as was the case a generation ago, the southern black belt, is to make a cruel joke. It is a revolution on the street that asks to be financed with Federal funds.

None of this criticism should vitiate the importance of Cruse's condemnation. What it presages is a new level in the debate over the question of just how black people should go about finding their proper role in America.

Cruse has raised powerful questions for street leaders as well as national leaders to answer.

In an age of bankruptcy in the marketplace of ideas for solving the crucial dilemma of our time, to make the contribution Harold Cruse has made is not, after all, a small thing.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 7, 1967

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"
BY JOSIAH THOMPSON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS: The book "Six Seconds in Dallas," written by Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., Ph.D., Haverford College, has been reviewed. The book contains numerous references to the FBI and reports we furnished to the Warren Commission now retained in the National Archives. He does not refer to these derogatorily.

He refers to testimony of FBI experts on numerous occasions and that the FBI used an inferior copy of the Zapruder film for analysis. Thompson is incorrect in reaching such a conclusion.

In a chapter titled "A Reconstruction," he prepared a scenario of events which he believed happened and is the basis of his research. He said of the scenario, it is an "amalgam of hard fact and educated speculation."

Based on his research, he arrived at the theory four shots were fired from three guns in six seconds from three different positions. The Warren Commission concluded only three shots were fired originating from the Texas School Book Depository Building and were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Thompson's book could cause belief he has uncovered new information to support a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. In reality, he has offered no plausible evidence on which such a determination can be made.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON: Our files contain numerous references to Thompson [redacted]

[redacted] He has been associated with many Vietnam peace movements and marches. On 10/20/67, in protest of the Vietnam War, he was one of 350 individuals who either mailed or relinquished their Selective Service Cards to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C. [redacted]

ACTION: For information.

KMR:des (9) des

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Rosen to DeLoach Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

DETAILS:

Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., Ph.D., Haverford College, has written a book entitled, "Six Seconds in Dallas," which he said is a micro-study of the Kennedy assassination proving that three gunmen murdered the president. This was an independent study conducted by Thompson. Thompson mentions that 46 books have been written regarding the assassination which include the Warren Commission Report and the 26 volumes of hearings which support the Report. He has divided these books into two classifications, "The First Generation" which deals primarily with lurid, groundless speculations, and "The Second Generation" which attacks the Warren Commission Report. In view of this, he claims the purpose of his book, therefore, is that it is the first step of a radical different sort to synthesize the evidence (new and old) and point the way to an emerging conclusion.

Thompson has written a chapter entitled "A Reconstruction." In this chapter, he has prepared a scenario which he says is an "amalgam of hard fact and educated speculation." As a result, he has concluded that in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, four shots from three guns were fired in six seconds. In this respect, he says details remain unclear, and a future investigation of other researchers and historians may yet fill in the details.

Thompson has arrived at his theory of the assassination based on his research of documents available in the National Archives, interviews conducted at Dallas, and a review of the Zapruder film in possession of Life Magazine. In this respect, he was employed by Life Magazine as a special consultant. The greatest aid to his theory is based on his examination of the Zapruder film dealing with measurements of the President's movements at the time he was shot.

He also supports his so-called conclusions with interviews of various individuals in Dallas, the testimony of Governor Connally and other witnesses to whom he gives the title "earwitness." Thompson admits that unlike photographic witness, the "eye and ear witness" reports have to be accepted with certain reservation. However, he utilizes the "earwitness" reports to help substantiate his theory of the sequence of shots which caused the death of the President.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW.
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

The Warren Commission concluded three shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBDB) which were responsible for the killing of President Kennedy and wounding of Governor Connally. This is generally referred to as the "single-bullet theory" in which one shot entered the President's back, traversed through his body, and inflicted the wounds on Governor Connally. Another shot hit the President in the head which was responsible for his death and one bullet missed.

Thompson claims four bullets were fired from three different positions, all of which found their mark. He claims the first shot was fired from the TSBDB and struck President Kennedy in the back. He claims this bullet did not traverse through President Kennedy and strike Governor Connally. He concluded from "earwitness reports" that the first shot was not as loud, inferring that it may not have had the power to penetrate through President Kennedy. He indicates that the autopsy report also supports this as the autopsy surgeons indicated the wound on the back of President Kennedy was probed to the depth of a finger. He said that his interpretations of the medical evidence suggested that the shot did not go all the way through, and the wound in the President's throat was caused by a fragment from a later head shot. Therefore, the contingency that Governor Connally and President Kennedy were struck by the same bullet becomes logically impossible.

In connection with the second shot, he claims that it originated from a building on Houston Street, across from the TSBDB, and this shot was the one that hit Governor Connally. He supports this theory through testimony of Governor Connally who, as we know, has continually stated that he was hit by the second shot. He also supports his theory through eye witness reports of other individuals, but namely, S. M. Holland who was positioned on the railroad overpass.

The third and fourth shots, which Thompson terms "the head shots," according to him, occurred almost simultaneously. The third shot originated from the TSBDB, and the fourth shot originated from behind the fence by the grassy knoll which means it came from the right front.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

To support his theory concerning the frontal shot, Thompson relies heavily on the testimony of S. M. Holland who claimed he saw a puff of smoke in the grassy knoll area. This testimony was previously considered by the President's Commission, which indicated there was no evidence to support his observations. He further supports his theory of the frontal shot by comments made by the pathologists at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas who examined a piece of bone specimen, who stated this specimen looked like it came from the occipital (rear) region of the skull. Therefore, according to Thompson, it was not difficult to understand how a shot from the right front, exploding through the rear of the skull, could produce precisely that effect.

It is interesting to note that two individuals, namely, Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., LL.B., and Dr. Milton Helpern, Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York, both of whom deal in forensic pathology, and were very critical of the doctors who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy were consulted frequently by Thompson so that he could utilize their knowledge to support his theories. They indicated the autopsy doctors were not qualified to conduct a forensic pathological examination.

Although Thompson claims the autopsy surgeons were unfamiliar with forensic pathology, except Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, it is pertinent to know that Colonel Finck established through close examination that the bullet which entered the back of President Kennedy's head did cause all the head damage. He based this on the examination and the characteristics of the wound which were observed from the inside of the skull, a beveling and coning effect which can only be caused by an entry wound resulting in the loss of a portion of the skull as was illustrated by the autopsy doctors. Thompson does not refer to the examination of Lt. Col. Finck. It is noted if he did it would have a tendency to refute Thompson's fourth shot theory from the right front.

Further review of Thompson's book can only determine that it is a very scholarly study which he supports with numerous photographs, mathematical equations, diagrams of

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

trajectories and measurements relative to the positions of both President Kennedy and Governor Connally in the automobile. However, errors have been detected.

For example, on page 31, Thompson states the fastest time for getting off three shots with Oswald's rifle achieved by the FBI Laboratory examiners was 4.6 seconds. Thompson then states this figure includes no time for aiming. Factually, the testimony clearly shows that the 4.6 seconds was the time required for getting off three aimed shots with Oswald's rifle. Thompson is in error.

Thompson dwells on physical evidence obtained during the investigation and has attempted to establish that one of the cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the TSBDB could not have been fired from Oswald's gun.

On page 143, Thompson erroneously identifies the two cartridge cases first received by the FBI (of the three cartridge cases received) from the Dallas Police Department as C7 and C38. Actually, C6 and C7 were received first, and the third cartridge case, C38, was received approximately one week later.

Thompson states (page 145) that the only marks on C6 (cartridge case) linking it with Oswald's rifle were mechanism marks, and these marks could not have been incurred on November 22, the date of the assassination. Actually, all three of these cartridge cases, C6, C7, and C38 were identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been fired in Oswald's rifle. Accordingly, Thompson is in error on this point also.

On page 173, Thompson cites a letter from the Bureau to the Commission dated June 2, 1964, as being in conflict with the testimony of a Laboratory examiner. In reality, the testimony of the Laboratory examiner is not in conflict in any respect with the contents of the June 2, 1964, letter; however, using his erroneous interpretation, Thompson then proceeds to the obvious erroneous conclusion (page 146) that the third cartridge case "is most likely an extra, unfired shell and possibly a deliberate fake."

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

In attempting to establish that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were not hit by the same bullet, (CE399) which was recovered on Governor Connally's stretcher, he claimed it was found on another stretcher entirely. He cites the original comments made by autopsy doctors to substantiate his theory that this was the bullet that had entered the President's back and had worked its way out during external cardiac massage.* These comments were reported by SAs Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert following the completion of the autopsy on 11/22/63. The question then arises as to how this bullet, if it did come from President Kennedy's stretcher, appeared on another stretcher located in the hospital hall. Thompson very adroitly contributes this to souvenir hunting, and as he says, "we must appeal to an old, traditionally American institution-souvenir hunting." He is implying that someone picked up CE399 who evidently realized the importance of this bullet and deposited it on a stretcher in the hall so that it would not be found in their possession.

Thompson has developed his theory as to how the assassination was committed through research in the Archives, coupled with his so-called discoveries in Dallas. He suggested that Oswald may not have been the gunman on the sixth floor and that during the shooting he was quite likely where he said he was (on the first floor) and that two conspirators other than Oswald may well have been on the sixth floor and that these two individuals made their escape in a light-colored Rambler. It is noted that during the interview of numerous witnesses following the assassination, one thought she had seen Oswald on the first floor at the time of the assassination but could not be positive. Thompson claimed that none of this information proves Oswald innocent, but does provide a plausible alternative to the presumption of his guilt.

Quite frequently in his book, Thompson refers to the FBI in respect to reports and testimony of our experts. His comments are not derogatory in this respect.

He did mention that when he was conducting research concerning the bullet (CE399) relative to its weight, he

*Referring to the autopsy doctors probing the wound on the back of the President to the depth of a finger and no bullet was located.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

brought a sensitive Metler balance to the Archives to weigh it. The Deputy Archivist denied him permission to make such an experiment. The Deputy Archivist informed him that if the FBI recalled it, the FBI could weigh it. Thompson said that the FBI's cooperation in this matter could not be anticipated. He made a brief inquiry with SA C. Benjamin Fulton, Crime Records Division, who informed him that no FBI personnel would be able to provide him with any information with regard to the assassination. Thompson said that the purpose for his inquiry was part of an effort to locate and interview SAs Sibert and O'Neill.

In respect to this matter, numerous individuals have either written or come to the Bureau seeking information relative to the assassination investigation. Following a long standing established policy no comment is made to any person inquiring and in each instance they are referred to the findings of the Warren Commission located in the National Archives.

It was earlier mentioned that Thompson's theories are based primarily on the examination of the Zapruder film. He stated that the FBI used an inferior copy of the Zapruder film for analysis, whereas he examined a better copy. He alleged this enabled him to make more valid determinations. While the Zapruder film initially furnished to us and used for much of the initial study was a copy, the FBI and the Commission later had an opportunity to examine the original film when brought to Washington by a representative of Life Magazine. Our later detailed studies were made using a set of excellent quality 35 mm slides made directly from the original film by Life for us. Therefore, the findings of the FBI and the Commission were not based on an inferior copy of the Zapruder film as alleged by Thompson but upon over-all analysis of all the films, original and copies, and the slides made available by Life Magazine. Here again, Thompson is in error both as to his facts and his conclusions.

It is of interest to note that some of Thompson's conclusions are based on measurement of movements of the President's head subsequent to the shot that shattered his

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

head, as shown on sequential Zapruder film frames. These measurements, regardless of how accurately made, cannot be used for any similarly accurate conclusions because of the many unknown factors, such as sudden change in car speed, body movement, and human reflex action, unknown factors that cannot be established but which could have a profound and variable effect on the reasons behind the questioned movements. Thompson, in fact, suggests some of these possibilities and then selects the interpretation that best fits his theories, the very approach he has critically accused the Commission of following.

While Thompson has come up with this new theory, he has not named or suggested anyone who may have been involved. He indicated the purpose of his study was to perform a task of archeology to lay bare a whole level of contradictory evidence beneath the conclusions of the Warren Report. He said it does not prove the assassination was a conspiracy, nor does it prove Oswald's innocence. It seems odd that by this latter statement, if Thompson's theory was true, noting he claims proof that three gunmen were involved, it only stands to reason that a conspiracy was involved.

At the conclusion of his book, Thompson has reproduced numerous Commission documents available in the National Archives. He has also reproduced copies of letters addressed to President Johnson and other individuals by Congressman Theodore R. Kupferman (R. - N.Y.). We are well aware of the fact that Kupferman, in the past, has attempted to establish a joint committee of Congress to determine the necessity of a Congressional investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

To those unfamiliar with the facts regarding the assassination as developed by the Warren Commission, Thompson's book revealing his theory could cause the belief Thompson has uncovered new information to support a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. In reality, Thompson offered no positive evidence on which such a determination can be made.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

BACKGROUND CONCERNING JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON:

Our files contain numerous references to Thompson [redacted] He has been associated with many Vietnam peace movements and marches. On 10/20/67, in protest of the Vietnam War, he was one of 350 individuals who either mailed or relinquished their Selective Service Cards to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C., [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "I AM FROM MOSCOW"
65-68331

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the FBI in this book.

ACTION:

The attached book should be filed in the Bureau
Library.

12/22/67

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

December 11, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the listed book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"White Tie and Dagger" by Andrew Tully. William Morrow & Co., New York, \$5.95.

- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Rec'd 12-15-67
AMB

4-1-67
AMB:st
(9)

NOTE: Book is requested by SA C. J. Vizas, R-SS, for review and reference purposes. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-9

62-46855-522

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341
54 DEC 15 1967

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RECEIVED

XEROX
DEC 12 1967

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION, DATE: 12/13/67
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *PTM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 12/4/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Crisis
of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present"
by HAROLD CRUSE.

NO LOC

1715

*1c let destroyed
ANS*

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

*Encl. filed
in Bureau Library file
12-15-67
ANS*

Bu file

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

NOT RECORDED

DEC 19 1967

REC 27 61-46855-523



130
DEC 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DATE: 12/14/67
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 12/11/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "White Tie and Dagger" by ANDREW FULLY.

10 let. destroyed.
2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

EKD:tmm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed in
Bureau Library file
12-18-67
AmB.

REC-1

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

NOT RECORDED

1 DEC 19 1967

67-11-1-524

DEC 27 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ✓
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION, DATE: 12/13/67
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York dated 10/30/67.

Submitted herewith is one paperback copy of
"The Autobiography of Malcolm X" authored with the assistance
of ALEX. HALEY.

1-2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

WHB: tmm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed
in Bureau Library
12-15-67
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REC 27 62-46855-525

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1 DEC 19 1967

RESEARCH SATELLITE
file



DEC 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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1-16-68
Am B

- 1 - Mr. H. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

12-18-67

- 1 - Mr. H. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Publications Subscriptions Control Folder

Airtel

To: SAC, Denver (100-4775)
From: Director, FBI (100-415762)

**PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF BY
RESEARCH-CATHOLIC SECTION**

Rec'd Book
2-8-68
Am B

The Bureau is desirous of obtaining a copy of the book "In the Shadow of Dallas: A Primer on the Assassination of President Kennedy" published by the editors of Ramparts Magazine. Informants advise book is available only as a bonus with a one-year subscription to "Ramparts."

Enclosed is a copy of a brochure from Ramparts Publishers which indicates two bonus books will be presented to a subscriber to "Ramparts" for a one-year subscription at \$5. The above book and a book entitled "A Vietnam Primer" also published by the editors of Ramparts Magazine are mentioned.

You are authorized to obtain a copy of each of the above books -- whether by renewal of the current subscription or by institution of a new subscription. Since the Bureau is especially anxious to obtain "In the Shadow of Dallas," this subscription should be handled immediately.

The Bureau should be advised 30 days prior to the expiration of the 1968 subscription to allow time to consider renewal.

Enclosure

- 1 - Internal Security (Route through for review) NOT RECORDED
- 1 - Crime Research (Route through for review) 198 DEC 20 1967
- 1 - Mr. H. F. Row (6221 IN)
- ① - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)
- 1 - 100-445303 ("Ramparts")

DUPLICATE YELLOW

AMM:at
(13)

54 DEC 29 1967

NOTE ON PAGE TWO

12-29-67
Book will be
available in
6 to 8 weeks
from
AMM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

364

Airtel to SAC, Denver
RE: PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF BY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
100-415762

NOTE: At request of SA T. D. Haddock, Crime Research, NY
was req by let 11-18-67, to obtain & fwd to Bu one
copy book "In the Shadow of Dallas" for ref purposes.
As result of F-1 Form to NY, 11-30-67, NY adv book
unavail for sale -- avail only as a bonus book to
subscribers of one-yr subs to "Ramparts." Both
books will be filed in BuLib where not now available.

*Haddock
advised
re Denver letter
dated 12-29-67.
Am.B.*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

Mr. P. C. Sullivan

January 12, 1968

R. H. Smith

- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Donkin

BOOK REVIEW: "VANISHED"
BY FLETCHER KNEBEL
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

*In original,
 See: 94-3-4-317-507
 Amos.*

AUTHOR:

Fletcher Knebel is on the staff of "Look" magazine and has written several novels. He specializes in novels about politics and government with fictional characters and a setting at some time in the future. In 1936, he wrote an article concerning the Director for "Look" which gave a somewhat distorted image of Mr. Hoover. The Director noted on another occasion that "Knebel is far from friendly."

BOOK:

"Vanished" is a fictional account of the disappearance of a close friend of and unofficial advisor to the President of the United States. The book is supposedly written by the Presidential Press Secretary. The President orders an FBI investigation into the disappearance, and part of the book concerns the efforts of a Negro FBI Agent named Larry Stern to unravel the mystery.

The climax of the book reveals that the advisor to the President is actually on a secret mission for the President to negotiate an agreement with the Soviet Union and Red China to ban nuclear weapons. The President has kept this mission secret from most of the Government, except for the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the FBI. The FBI investigation of the disappearance is a sham to cover the mission. 62-46855-

MENTION OF THE FBI:

NOT RECORDED
 170 JAN 17 1968

Due to one of the central characters being an Agent, the FBI is mentioned innumerable times in this novel. Generally, the investigation by this Agent is portrayed in a favorable light, as he is able and conscientious in his work. Some parts, such as his travel to foreign countries to conduct investigation,

62-46855 (Book Review File)

TJD:st
 (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

62 JAN 18 1968

Memo R. J. Sarna to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

"BOOK REVIEW: 'VANISHED'
BY FLEXYERS KNEBEL
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

are inaccurate as far as current Bureau policy is concerned.

Because Sarna has not been let in on the Presidential secret, and the fictional FBI Director--named Peter Deskewicz--has, Sarna suspects the Director of political motives in his actions. There is also, on page 98, a statement that the Bureau did not have many Negro agents in the past.

MENTION OF THE DIRECTOR:

The Director is mentioned on page 28. The author is describing the fictional Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, named Arthur Ingram. Ingram is a villain in this book, using his intelligence agency for political purposes and spying on the President himself through informants. But the President cannot dismiss Ingram because of powerful friends Ingram has developed in Congress. The author says Ingram has built an independent power base, the dream "of every ambitious Washington bureau chief," and his influence with Congress was the "most formidable since the peak days of the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover."

The only other mention of the Director appears on page 77, where the author describes the small office of the then FBI Director: "Deskewicz would have felt lost in the baronial sweep which his predecessor inherited from J. Edgar Hoover at the old Bureau quarters."

OBSERVATIONS:

Besides being a mystery novel, this book is Knebel's personal plan for nuclear disarmament and an end to international espionage. In the epilogue, the CIA is disbanded and its functions either distributed to other Government agencies or abandoned.

ACTION:

None. For information. The book will be filed with this memorandum.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/12/68

FROM : G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. J.L. Martin

SUBJECT: "WHITE GHETTO"
By Ted Crane and Pete Young

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In July, 1965, we received information that Ted Crane and Pete Young were preparing a book on the Ku Klux Klan. We have secured a copy of the manuscript entitled "White Ghetto" through a high-level Klan informant in our Charlotte Division. It has been reviewed and the following is a summary and background concerning the authors.

THE AUTHORS:

Ted Crane is Dr. Theodore Crane, a Ph.d. in Latin from the University of North Carolina, and at one time employed in the Language Department of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, as a visiting instructor. He began his flirtation with Klan leaders in North Carolina in 1965 for the purpose of obtaining material for his book.

Pete Young appears to be identical with Peter B. Young, a television announcer for station WRAL-TV, Raleigh, North Carolina. Our informants report that Young, who has had frequent contact with Klan leaders, persuaded Crane to collaborate on a book about the Klan.

SUMMARY OF THE BOOK:

Our original information in 1965 was that Young and Crane would write an objective profile on the Ku Klux Klan. The manuscript we have reviewed is far from being objective and is obviously slanted to make the Klan appear in a favorable light.

The book is long (over 400 pages), poorly organized, and poorly written. It is dedicated "to the men, women, and children of 'the Klan' - who helped us tell their story when they opened up their hearts and homes." The authors openly admit that they are Klan sympathizers.

JLM:bjb
(6)

NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 18 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

13 JAN 17 1968

JAN 17 1968

JAN 24 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

157-4370-936
100-386898
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mo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
: "WHITE GHETTO"

They attempt to make the Klan leadership appear a favorable light by stating that Klan leaders have expelled klansmen who advocate violence. The book contains several interviews of Klan leaders, injected at various intervals in the book, which break up the continuity of the narrative. The interviews contain typical Klan talk regarding segregation, criticisms of President Johnson, the Justice Department, and the FBI. The authors describe typical Klan meetings and rallies and reproduce, ad nauseam, speeches by Klan leaders at these rallies.

The Klan, the authors state, "is a target of considerable FBI harassment which ranges from tapped phones and steamed mail to paid informants and planted bugs."

Only once did the authors touch on their main theme of the "White Ghetto" and they explained this phrase as meaning the average low class citizen of North Carolina who was born in poverty, and poorly educated and who are "WASP's" - that is, White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, who share a common feeling of alienation." The answer to their problem, the authors say, is the Ku Klux Klan which provides an outlet for the frustrated low class citizen.

The book then rambles for the remaining 300 pages about Klan activities, rallies, and individuals associated with the Klan. It gives a sounding board for each Klan leader interviewed to relate his background, reason for associating with the Klan, and to vent his hatred for the Negro, the Jew, the Catholic, and the foreign born.

OBSERVATIONS:

The book is an obvious attempt to justify the Ku Klux Klan; poorly written and badly organized; and an abortive attempt by the authors to produce a saleable product. It has not been published to date and it is doubtful that any reputable publisher would handle it. However, it has been our experience there are some low-type publishers who would promulgate such a book in order to advertise the Ku Klux Klan and attempt to make a profit by selling it at Klan rallies.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

January 18, 1968

W
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

W
**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should obtain discreetly for the Bureau one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

W
"Contact on Gorky Street" by Greville Wynne.
Illustrated, \$4.95, Atheneum Publishers, 162 East
38 Street, New York, New York 10016

- 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

W
AMB:st
(10)

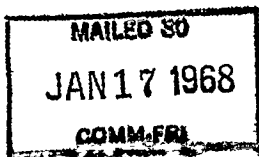
Book rec'd 2-1-68 Amb

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA A. P. Litrento. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 49

62-46855-526

3 JAN 18 1968



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File 1
2-1-68
AMB.
Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

January 19, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Biographical Dictionary of Republican China, Volume II: Dalai-Lama" edited by Howard L. Boorman. Scheduled for publication in Spring, 1968, Columbia University Press, New York, New York, approximate cost \$20.

- 1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

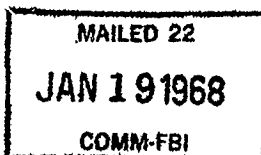
AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: By memo 5/5/67, R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan, "Purchase of Books, Book Reviews," approval was granted to purchase five-volume set above book as volumes become available. Volumes to be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."

REC 30

62-46855-527

10 JAN 22 1968



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/31/68

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/15/67.

Inquiry at W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., NY, NY, on 1/31/68, reflected that the book "China, Roots of Madness" by THEODORE H. WHITE, is tentatively scheduled for publication on 5/27/68, and the price will probably be \$4.95.

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau is requested to advise the NYO whether it will still desire a copy of this book should it be published on or after 5/27/68.

J.S.
5-1 Form to NY, 2-7-68,
"Bu does still desire you
obtain copy book 'China,
Roots of Madness' by Theodore H.
White, when available.
AMB."

REC 49

EX 110

67-46855-528

13 FEB 1 1968

1d
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1 - New York

EKD:ecs
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alta
RESEARCH-SATELLITE



FEB 9 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
~~1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan~~

SAC, Boston

February 1, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Memoirs, 1925-1950" by George Frost Kennan.
Boston, Little, Brown (1967), \$10.

*Book recd
2-8-68
AMB*

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:gc
(9)

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence, for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

MAILED 24

FEB 1 1968

COMM-FBI

REC- 59/

529

FEB 1 1968

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66 FEB 8 1968

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AMB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *[Signature]* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DATE: 1/31/68
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 1/18/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Contact on Gorky Street" by GREVILLE WYNNE.

EX 110
REC 18

62-46855-530

*Book detached, carded
by BL + fwd to Litreat.
Will be filed BuLibary.*

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

2-2-68
Ans.

13 FEB 1 1968

WHB:tnm
(3)

Miss Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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5 FEB 1968

8 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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105-130369-

DIRECTOR, FBI

1/31/68

ATTENTION: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION-
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, DENVER (100-4775)

PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF BY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Re Denver letter to the Bureau dated 12/29/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the book entitled
"In the Shadow of Dallas," secured through a new sub-
scription to "Ramparts" magazine as requested by the
Bureau.

The other book entitled "A Vietnam Primer,"
also requested, has not as yet been received, but will
be forwarded to the Bureau immediately upon receipt.

2-Bureau (Encl-1) (RM)
2-Denver (1-100-4775)
JHM:hg (1-100-9382)
(4)

62-11055-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 9 1968

FEB 15 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Washington Field

February 13, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the paperback ~~"Thoughts of the Young Radicals,"~~ available from The New Republic Reprint Department, 1244 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, at 75¢ a copy. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

AMB:st
(8)

*2 c rec'd
2-28-68
1 retained R-SS,
1 filed Bu Library*

NOTE: Books requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for use as reference in connection with compilation of bibliography on "New Left." One copy will be retained in R-SS; the other copy will be filed in Bu Library where not now available.

REC-44

62-46855-532

FEB 13 1968

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Holmes _____
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FILED 19
FEB 19 1968
COMM-FBI

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✓ 12-28-68
RMB

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

February 15, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain, for the Bureau, one copy of the following book. It should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

*11-2
G
SH*
"This Is Communist China" by Robert Trumbull.
McKay, New York, \$6.95, scheduled for May 10, 1968 publication.

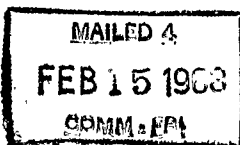
1 - NIS (Route through for review) *REC-52*
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st-*E*
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book contains firsthand interviews with Chinese citizens and reports written by staff of Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun," following their visit to and expulsion from Communist China. After perusal, the book will be carded by the Bureau Library and filed in the "Chinese Library," NIS, DID.

62-113
REC-52

62-46855-533



FEB 15 1968

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 FEB 24 1968

MAILED FROM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 2/27/68

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-45666) (RUC)

ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 2/13/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the paperback book entitled "Thoughts of the Young Radicals" which were discreetly purchased from The New Republic Reprint Department, Washington, D.C., at a cost of 75 cents each.

REC-20

EX 101

62-46855-534

FEB 28 1968

10 (2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - WFO

ALA:dgp 1c Encl. retained
(3) in R-88.

1c Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
2-28-68
AMS.B.

106

Misc B. H. H. H.
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION



MAR 6 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 1, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

CB
You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for the use of the Bureau, one copy of the following book. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
~~"On the United States of America"~~ by V. I. ~~Lenin~~. *NO*
670 pages, cloth \$2.25, Progressive Publishers, *COCHISE*
available at Jefferson Book Shop, Inc., 100 E. 16 Street,
New York, New York 10003

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

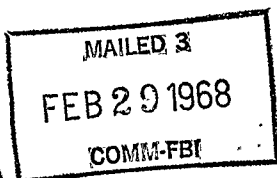
NOTE:

Requested for reference purposes by SA R. S. Garner,
R-SS. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now
available.

*Book received
3-11-68
AMB.*

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____



52 MAR 7 - 1968

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-108
REC- 69

62-46855-535

MAR 1 1968

AMB

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 5, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

~~"History of the International, 1914-43" by Julius Braunthal. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, \$17.50~~

1 - Int. Sec. (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested for reference purposes by #1 Man A. W. Gray, R-SS and SA R. C. Putnam, Int. Sec. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

ST 114

REC-23

62-46855-536

MAR 6 1968

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION) DATE: 3/8/68
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS Open to the public

Re Bureau letter to New York, 3/1/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "On The United States of America" by V.I. LENIN.

REC-34

EX 101

62-46855-537

NOT RECORDED

5 MAR 12 1968

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)

1-New York

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(3)

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Bi-library. 3-11-68.
AMB
1 c let. destroyed. AMB.

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



MAR 19 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. DeLoach

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 4, 1968

W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

BOOK REVIEW
"THE THIRD MAN"
by E. H. Cookridge

This memorandum is a review of the above captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

This book alleges to be the "truth about Kim Philby, double agent." Philby is the former British intelligence officer who defected to Russia in 1963 and is still living there. Prior to his defection, Philby admitted to British intelligence that he had been a Soviet agent during his whole career. He further admitted that he had warned Donald Maclean, British diplomat and also a Soviet agent of his impending arrest in 1951. Philby said that he used Guy Burgess, another British diplomat and Soviet agent, for this purpose. As a result of his warning, both Burgess and Maclean fled to Russia in 1951. Philby, through his actions, earned the title of "the third man,"

THE BOOK:

In this book, the author traces the backgrounds of Philby, Burgess, and Maclean, all of whom attended Cambridge University in the early 1930s, and refers to them as the unholy trinity. He follows their careers both in and out of the service of the British Government and shows how each progressed in the employ of the Government. He claims that Philby was the master mind who organized plans to obtain information for the Soviets, Burgess was the cruel taskmaster who carried out Philby's plans and Maclean was the weakest one of the three who was manipulated by the other two into betraying his country.

Cookridge makes a great many assumptions in order to make the story more plausible. For example, he, on several occasions, assumes that Philby was in touch with a known Soviet intelligence officer if both were stationed in a certain country at the same time. Such assumptions can lead to strange

65-68043

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JPL:slc

66 MAR 19 1968

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

30 MAR 11 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-4/3

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW; "THE THIRD MAN"
65-68043

conclusions such as his statement on page 136 that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) investigation showed Donald Maclean was handled by Arthur Adams during part of his stay in the U.S. In order to make this sound reasonable, the author refers to Adams as a KGB (Committee of State Security) agent when in truth Adams was a GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) agent. Again on page 162 he states during the investigation of Colonel Rudolph Abel by the FBI, two witnesses identified a photograph of Philby as a person they had seen at Abel's studio in 1951. This, of course, is pure fiction.

There are several other instances in the book where the author exercises his imagination in order to make all the pieces of this case fit into his own preconceived notion of exactly how this case developed. The balance of the book tells the story of the flight of all three of these individuals behind the Iron Curtain, the death of Burgess, and marriage of Philby to Mrs. Maclean. It adds nothing new to the case.

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files show that E. H. Cookridge, whose true name is Edward H. Spiro, has written several books on espionage. The British have previously told us that he prepares his books from overt sources such as newspaper articles and other publications. His most recent book was entitled "Shadow of a Spy" which purported to tell the story of George Blake, British intelligence officer who was a Soviet agent.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Arthur Barker, Limited, of London, England. Bureau files contain no identifiable information relating to this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On page 163 the author quotes from the "FBI Story" the order attributed to the Director after the secrets of the atomic bomb had been stolen "to find the thieves." He says this order put every FBI Agent on alert and over 80 Agents were kept busy for months on ". . . the rather paltry case against Judith Coplon -- a case which was finally thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court." In furtherance of the Director's order he states that ". . . forgotten suspects were run in and put through third degree interrogations." In this paragraph the author is running down the importance of the Coplon case and shows the Bureau in a bad light when he refers to third degree interrogations.

ACTION: For information. It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

3-29-68
RMB

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 15, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

22 You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Dominican Revolution" by Theodore Draper.
Commentary Magazine, 165 E. 65 Street,
New York, New York 10022, \$2.50.

- 1 - Latin-American Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Definitely
used

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Requested by SA W. H. Atkinson, Latin-American Section, for general background information -- book is critical of handling of the Dominican situation. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

R

EX-110
REC-59 62-46855-538

MAR 18 1968

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MAR 14 1968
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAR 21 1968

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5
RMB

108-9
RMB

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 21, 1968

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW

"KIM PHILBY

THE SPY I LOVED"

by Eleanor Philby

This memorandum is a review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

This book by Eleanor Philby tells the story of her married life with Philby from January, 1959, until May, 1965. Philby is the former MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) agent who was also operating as a Soviet agent. He defected in January, 1963, to Russia where he currently resides.

THE BOOK:

In this book, the third Mrs. Philby tells the story of her courtship and marriage to Philby and claims that she had no knowledge of his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets until after he defected. She tells of their life in Moscow together between September, 1963, and June, 1964, at which time she left Philby temporarily to visit her daughter in the United States. She returned to Moscow in November, 1964, and remained there until May, 1965, when she left Philby and Russia permanently. She relates the gradual estrangement which began to set in during her first stay in Moscow and tells how on her return she discovered that Philby and Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, another defector, were engaged in a romantic attachment which caused the final break between the Philbys. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Philby says that Philby was working on a book being prepared by Gordon Lonsdale, KGB (Committee of State Security) agent who was arrested in England and later returned to Russia in an exchange.

~~65-68043~~

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Miss Alta Butler
- 1 - Mr. [unclear] Lee
- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review)

JPL:slc

(7)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

176 MAR 26 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

65-68043-1173

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"KIM PHILBY
THE SPY I LOVED"
by Eleanor Philby
65-68043

THE AUTHOR:

Mrs. Philby was born Eleanor Kerns in Seattle, Washington, in 1913. She worked for the Office of War Information in Turkey in 1944-45, the Department of State in 1946, the Red Cross and the U.S. Army in Europe in 1947-48. She was married to Sam Pope Brewer, "New York Times" correspondent, and divorced him to marry Philby. She has a teen-age daughter living in the United States.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher is Hamish Hamilton of London, England. Bureau files contain references to this firm which appear to relate to legitimate book publishing activities.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On page 122, Mrs. Philby tells of being interviewed by Bureau Agents following her arrival in the United States in 1964 and comments that she was struck by how decent they were. She describes the Agents as ". . . two young men in Brooks Brothers suits, very polite and discreet." There are no other references to the Bureau in the book.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Boston

March 22, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

CRP
0 PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Two Kinds of Time" by Graham Peck (Houghton Mifflin, paperback \$2.25) for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

elp AMB:st
(10) *pt*

file
Rec'd: 4-23-68
Amv
J
NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested.

REC-73

62-46855-539

EX 106

10 MAR 22 1968

MAILED 30

MAR 21 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Amv

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

March 22, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of Volume I and Volume II of the book "America's Failure in China, 1941-50" by Tang Tsou (Chicago University Press, paperback, Volume I, \$2.95, Volume II, \$2.45) and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. *JZ*

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

elb AMB:st *pt*
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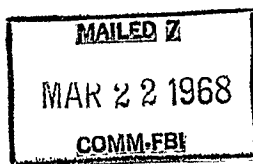
NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, paperback editions are requested.

REC-40 62-46855-540

EX-102

MAR 22 1968



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File 4/2/68
pmB

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 22, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and to forward them marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 5-10-68
pmB

1. "The Chinese Communist Regime: Documents and Commentary." Edited by Theodore H. E. Chen. Praeger, paperback \$3.95

2. "China Since 1800" by John A. Harrison. An Original Harbinger Book/Harcourt, Brace & World, paperback \$2.45

Rec'd 4-12-68
pmB

3. "Under the Ancestors' Shadow: Kinship, Personality and Social Mobility in Village China" by Francis L. K. Hsu. Natural History Library/Doubleday, paperback \$1.95

MAILED 4
MAR 22 1968
COMM-FBI

Rec'd.
6-27-68
pmB

4. "Negotiating with the Chinese Communists: The United States Experience, 1953-1967" by Kenneth T. Young. Council on Foreign Relations/McGraw-Hill, \$10.95

- 1 - NIS (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

62-46855-541

REC-31

MAR 22 1968

NOTE:

Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in "Chinese Library" as references. Books will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, and charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, where available, paperbacks are requested.

- Tolson _____
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- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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SAC, New York

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
March 28, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

Rec'd 4-26-68
RMB You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book *"Soul on Ice"* by Eldridge Cleaver (A Ramparts book/McGraw-Hill, New York, \$5.95).

You are also authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, when available.

- Rec'd 4-26-68*
RMB
1. *"My Silent War"* by Harold Philby. Grove Press, New York, scheduled for publication May, 1968, price not known
 2. *"The Philby Conspiracy"* by Bruce Page, David Leitch, Philip Knightley. Doubleday, Garden City, May 17, 1968, \$5.95

The three books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 6-11-68*
RMB
- 1 - RIS (Route through for review)
 - 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
 - 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:dmj
(11)

12 APR 2 1968

NOTE:

"Soul on Ice" (Written in prison by a young Negro American) requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for review. The "Philby" books (#1 & #2) requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet, for review. The three books will be carded by and filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available. Repeated efforts to obtain book #1 locally negative. Info received 3-22-68, publication of book postponed until May, 1968.

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

April 10, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Paperback editions should be obtained if available.

- 5-1 Form 1.01
6-11-68 re attempt
to obtain 5 books.
His advice books
needed for review
on just imp.
1. "One Dimensional Man" by Herbert Marcuse.
Beacon Press, Boston and New York, paperback \$2.25
2. "Eros and Civilization" by Herbert Marcuse. BOOK
Vintage Books, New York, paperback \$1.25
3. "A Critique of Pure Tolerance" by Robert Paul
Wolff, Barrington Moore, and Herbert Marcuse. BOOK
Beacon Press, Boston and New York, \$2.45
4. "Reason and Revolution" by Herbert Marcuse. BOOK
Beacon Press, Boston and New York, paperback \$2.45
5. "The Critical Spirit." Essays in Honor of
Herbert Marcuse. Edited by Kurt H. Wolff and W.S.A.
Barrington Moore. Beacon Press, Boston and New
York \$12.50

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

#1 Rec'd. 6-27-68. Amb.

#2, #4, & #5 Rec'd 6-14-68. Amb.

NOTE:

Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for review. Herbert Marcuse, 70-year-old professor of philosophy at the University of California's San Diego campus, has become the foremost literary symbol and philosopher of the "New Left." After review by R-SS, the books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, where available, paperback editions are requested.

MAILED 27
APR 10 1968
COMM-FBI

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APR 18 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-12-80 BY SP-5
RJM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

77-17839

100-445771
105-93718

REC 55 62-46855-544

10 APR 12 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

April 8, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Freedom When?" by James Farmer. Published February, 1966, Random House, New York, New York, \$4.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB (Detached)

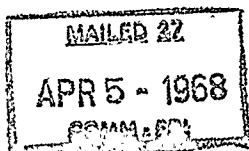
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(9)

Reid
4-26-68
AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, R-SS. Book is the history of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and will be used for reference purposes in preparation of a monograph on "CORE." The book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

10 APR 9 1968



APR 16 1968

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-46855-
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165 APR 10 1968

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

April 9, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

OK
"Student Politics" edited by Seymour Martin Lipset. Basic Books, 404 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016 \$8.95

feb
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

9m
AMB:st
(10)

*Rec'd 4-15-68
fmb*

NOTE:

Book requested for review by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After review by R-SS, the book will be filed in Bu Library where not now available.

105-161858-
ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-161858-

APR 9 1968

62-46855-

MAILED 22
APR 8 - 1968
COMM-FBI

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APR 11 1968

NOT RECORDED
162 APR 11 1968

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

66 APR 12 1968
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMG

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research - Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/11/68

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Submitted herewith is one paperback copy of "Under the Ancestors' Shadow: Kinship, Personality, and Social Mobility in Village China" by FRANCIS L. K. HSU.

310 Loc

B

ENCLOSURE

2 Bureau (Encls 1)
1-New York (42)

WHB:eac
(3)

*Encl. carded
by Budlik +
changed
permanently
to Chinese Library
N.Y. 4-12-68
A.W.B.*

62-46855-545
RESEARCH-SATellite

REC 22

NOT RECORDED

1 APR 16 1968



43
9 APR 22 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-39926-

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-37835)

4/12/68

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 4/5/68

Submitted herewith is one copy of
"Student Politics", edited by SEYMOUR MARTIN LIPSET

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2 - Bureau (Encl 1) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

54 APR 24 1968

NOT RECORDED
165 APR 17 1968

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 22, 1968

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"CONTACT ON GORKY STREET"
by Greville Wynne

This memorandum is a review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

Greville Wynne is a British intelligence agent who was used as a contact man with Colonel Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet Military Intelligence Colonel who operated on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the British during 1961 and 1962. Penkovsky was arrested and executed in 1963.

THE BOOK:

In this story Wynne tells of his recruitment by British intelligence in 1955 to operate as a businessman in Eastern Europe, including visits to the Soviet Union. He tells of his contacts with Penkovsky in Moscow, USSR, London, England, and Paris, France, and claims that a close personal friendship developed between Penkovsky and himself. Wynne claims that Penkovsky would have defected except for the fact that he could not get his family out of Russia. Wynne discusses his arrest in Budapest, Hungary, and his transfer to the Soviet Union where he was interrogated and finally put on public trial with Penkovsky. Both were convicted and Wynne was sentenced to a jail term. He claimed that he successfully stuck to his cover story of being a simple businessman despite all questioning which continued before and after the trial. He tells of his exchange for Gordon Lonsdale and points out that he had no idea that he was to be freed until the exchange actually happened.

65-66374

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Miss Alta Butler
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Leo
- (1) - 62-46855 (Book Review)

65-41155
NOT RECORDED
170 APR 24 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

JPL:slc

(7) 53 APR 30 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"CONTACT ON GORKY STREET"
by Greville Wynne
65-66374

THE AUTHOR:

Wynne, according to the book, served in British intelligence during World War II. At the end of the war, he went into private business as an electrical supplier for ten years until he was recruited in 1955 to travel behind the Iron Curtain in an undercover capacity for the British as a manufacturer's representative. Eventually in 1961, he was chosen to be the contact with Penkovsky.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher is Atheneum of New York. Bureau files show that Atheneum Publishers was one of the subjects of an Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter case in 1965 inasmuch as it was the publisher of a book suspected of being obscene. The results of that investigation were furnished to the Department, and no further requests for investigation were received.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the FBI in this book.

ACTION:

It is recommended the book be placed in the Bureau Library.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/25/68

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/28/68.

Submitted herewith is a copy of "Soul On Ice" by
ELDRIDGE CLEAVER and a copy of "My Silent War" by KIM PHILBY.

101

REC-19

62-46855-546

2-Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York

EKD:jmk
(3)

ENCLOSURE

2 Encls filed
in Rev. Library.
AucB.

APR 29 1968



APR 30 1968
XEROX

5 MAY 6 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-447251-
65-68043-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 4/25/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 4/8/68.

Submitted herewith is a copy of "Freedom When?".

REC-44

ENCLOSURE

EX 109

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

EKD:jmk
(3)

11 APR 29 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

CRIME RESEARCH



363
MAY 6 - 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 4/22/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK REVIEWS

~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

Re Bureau letter 3/22/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of the book "Two Kinds of Time" by GRAHAM PECK (Houghton Mifflin, paperback, \$2.25) for the use of the Bureau.

7-2
1-2
② - Bureau (Enc. 1, RM) / Encl. carded by
1 - Boston Bu. Lib. charged
RMK:lz permanently to
(3) "Chinese Library"
NLS. AmB.

ENCLOSURE

EX 109

REC-762-46855-548

20 APR 30 1968

Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

572
MVS
MAY 7 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/29/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK,
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 3/22/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are volumes one and two of the book "America's Failure in China, 1941-50", by TANG TSOU, University of Chicago Press, Paperback.

2 - Bureau (Encl: 2)
1 - Chicago
JMF:flk
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*2 Vols. ordered by
Library & charged
Permanent file to Chicago
Library, 2/18/68
Dint
5-2-68
AmB*



5010-108-02

MAY 9

1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

May 1, 1968

Mr. G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW: "THE CRISIS OF THE
NEGRO INTELLECTUAL" BY HAROLD CRUSE
RACIAL MATTER

Captioned book was reviewed for background material concerning the racial situation in America.

AUTHOR:

Harold Cruse is a Negro who was born in Petersburg, Virginia, according to a note about the author in captioned book. He was raised in Virginia and New York City and has been a critic and writer since the end of World War II. This is his first book. Bureau files show that a Harold Cruse, born in Petersburg, Va., residing in New York City, and employed as a writer, was a member of the Communist Party in 1947. He was interviewed and furnished limited information about his Party activities but refused to name his associates in the Party. This Cruse appears identical to the author, although a definite conclusion cannot be made without more data concerning the author.

BOOK:

The central theme of this book is that it is not possible for the Negro to be integrated in America because America itself is not integrated. The author feels America is dominated by three separate groups, white Protestants, white Catholics and white Jews, which are not integrated. Thus, the Negro could never be integrated.

- 1 - 100-370342 (Harold Wright Cruse)
- ① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855
NOT RECORDED

47 MAY 7 1968

TJD:nrm

(9)

66 MAY 1 0 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE CRISIS OF THE
NEGRO INTELLECTUAL"

The book traces the history of various movements, the "Back to Africa" movement, the separate nation movement and the integration movement. He concentrates on the philosophy of each movement as it relates to the Negro intellectual. Cruse claims the Negro intellectual has failed to define Negro goals.

Cruse is a black nationalist, as opposed to an integrationist, and one review of his book noted that it is a "polemical thrust against the advocates of integration, who, he asserts, have misdirected Negroes from truly radical and creative goals."

However, this book is also a history of various Negro movements in this country, up to and including the Malcolm X influence. Malcolm X was a militant black nationalist leader who was assassinated. As a history, this book contains material of reference value in studying the history of black nationalism in America.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

Neither the FBI nor the Director is mentioned.

ACTION:

That this book be maintained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

May 9, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau. They should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Walking the Beat: A New York Policeman Tells What It's Like on His Side of the Law" by Gene Radano. New York, World Publishing Company, \$4.95
2. "Evil in Man: The Anatomy of Hate and Violence" by Gustav Gychowski, M. D. New York, Grune & Stratton, Inc., \$4.75

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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#1 Rec'd.
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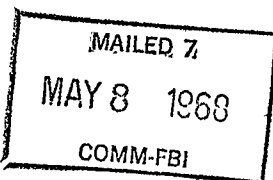
NOTE:

Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC-21

62-46855-550

EX-105



19 MAY 9 1968

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Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Re: [signature]

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70 MAY 13 1968 MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *EB*

FROM : M. A. Jones *Book Review*

DATE: 7-19-68

[Handwritten initials]

Tolson	
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Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

[Handwritten initials]

SUBJECT: "THE CRIME WAR"
BOOK BY ROBERT M. CIPES
PUBLISHED BY THE NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY
CRITICISM OF THE FBI

BACKGROUND:

In an article "Crime, Confessions and the Court," which appeared in the 9-66 issue of "The Atlantic Monthly," author Cipes snidely criticized FBI practices in a discussion of the Miranda decision of the Supreme Court in June of that year. It was recommended and approved that a rebuttal be made directly to him, which was done by letter from the Director to Cipes, 9-14-66, with a copy to "The Atlantic Monthly." This article was from captioned book which at the time was not published.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have no pertinent derogatory information concerning The New American Library but it is known as a publishing house which has frequently featured provocative viewpoints by controversial authors.

Cipes, of course, is well known to us as a former Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. More recently he was connected with the Georgetown University Institute of Criminal Law and Procedures. We have conducted two applicant-type investigations concerning Cipes and these have developed no pertinent derogatory information concerning him.

REVIEW OF BOOK

2 AUG 15 1968

Subtitled "The Manufactured Crusade," Cipes book contends that the current crime problem is probably no greater than before and that, in any event, it is the causes of crime that demand official attention rather than the acts themselves. In this tack Cipes echoes the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice from which, for the most part, he liberally and admiringly quotes throughout the book.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Casper

62-46235
NOT RECORDED

46 AUG 15 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

51 AUG 29 1968

JHC:mac (6)

Book L. T. C. & sent to Mr. Jones

PPBS. REC. UNIT

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "THE CRIME WAR"

Cipes believes that race and poverty, not crime, are the problems of our society and in developing this theme he argues that crime waves are manufactured by distorted statistics and by officials protecting vested interests. He wildly criticizes the Director and the FBI at every opportunity and in doing so Cipes quotes a number of supporting sociologists and criminologists, who have attempted to discredit the Uniform Crime Reports, as well as professional FBI antagonists Max Lowenthal and former Bureau Agent William Turner.

The book is replete with critical references to the Director or the FBI. In summary these criticisms are that the Director has maintained "his phenomenal dominance of American law enforcement" through the control of crime statistics "which he has used to manipulate public opinion about crime," and that the FBI opposes badly needed reforms in handling those accused of crime since it would reduce convictions and "hurt the Bureau's precious 'batting average.'"

Chapter three, "The Meaning of Miranda," is virtually a reprint of the Cipes article which appeared in the 9-66 issue of "The Atlantic Monthly." In spite of our effort to set Cipes straight at that time, he continues to distort FBI interrogation practices and to suggest that we comply with the letter but not the spirit of the Miranda decision.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

TEB *JS* *AD* *L. Jones*

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

May 9, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Second Civil War: Arming for Armageddon" by Garry Wills. New York, New American Library, \$4.95

2. "The Law Breakers: America's Number One Domestic Problem" by M. Stanton Evans and Margaret Moore. New Rochelle, New York, Arlington House, Inc., \$5.00

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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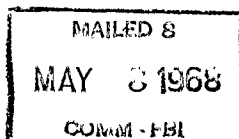
NOTE:

Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, the books will be placed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available.

REC-97

62-46855-551

19 MAY 9 1968



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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